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Social Security Bulletin

March 1939

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Special Articles

**Wage Reports for Workers Covered by
Federal Old-Age Insurance in 1937**

Domestic Workers in Private Homes

**Physical Condition and Medical Care of
1,000,000 Recipients of Old-Age Assistance**

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SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume 2

Number 3

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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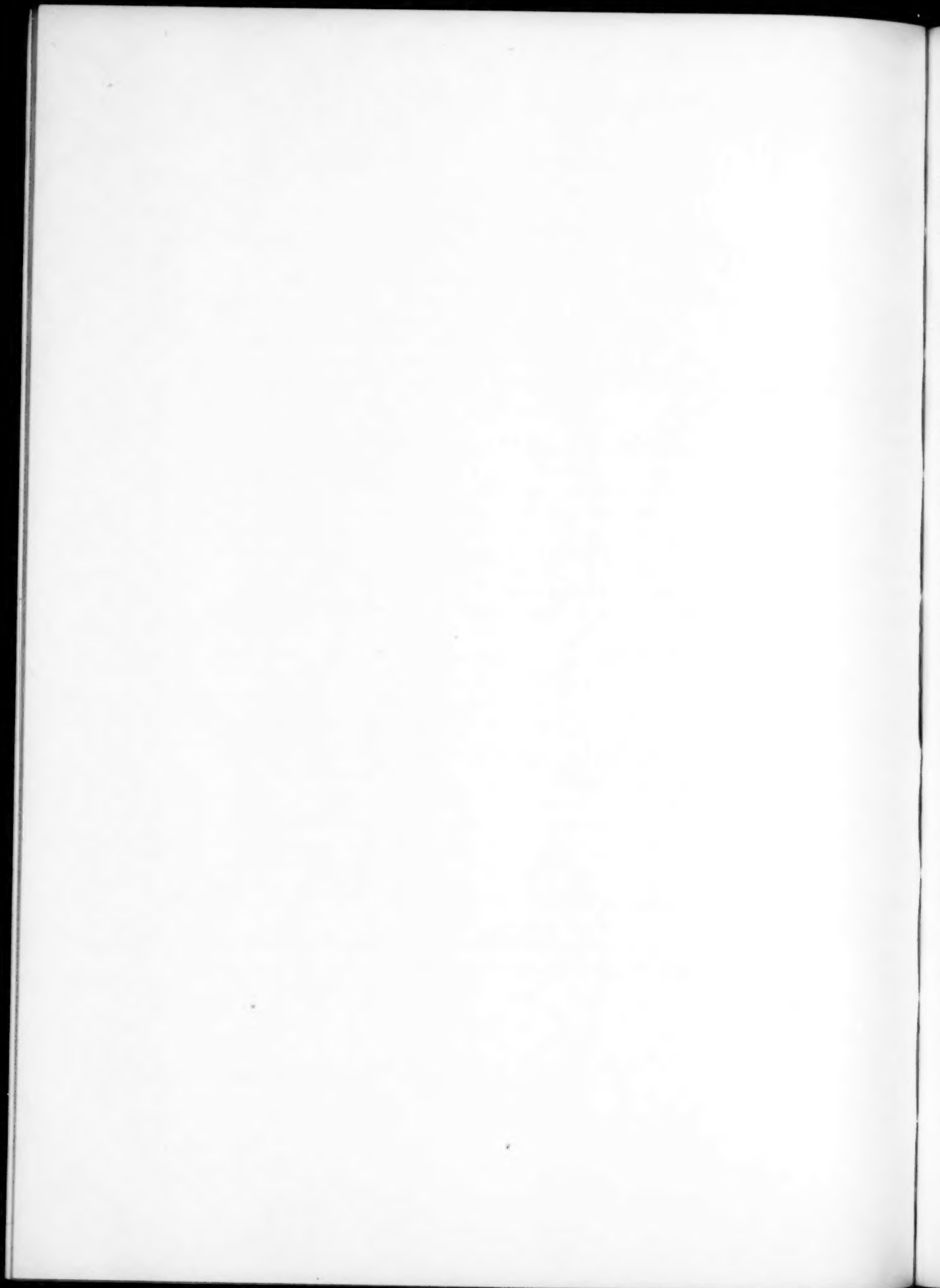
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SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW

INTEREST in legislative developments affecting the broad field of social and economic security has been manifested in recent weeks to a degree unprecedented since the enactment of the Social Security Act. The hearings conducted by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and by the Special Committee of the Senate to Investigate Unemployment and Relief have been the focal points for much of this interest.

Testimony has been presented to the Committee on Ways and Means by Members of the Congress, the Chairman of the Social Security Board, members of the Advisory Council on Social Security, representatives of various organizations, and interested individuals, with respect to proposed amendments to the Social Security Act and other measures under consideration by the Committee. The hearings have been concerned largely with proposed measures in the field of old-age security, including the amendments to the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act recommended by the Board and the Advisory Council, various proposals for liberalizing the old-age assistance provisions of the act, and far-reaching proposals for general old-age pensions to be financed by means of sales or transactions taxes. Testimony has been presented also concerning proposals for disability protection and other provisions for aid to persons who are physically or mentally handicapped, the economic and social implications of various existing and proposed measures designed to promote security, and the incidence and effects of different types of taxes associated with such measures. (See page 90 of this issue of the Bulletin for a summary of the main features of two of the measures under consideration by this Committee.)

HEARINGS before the Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief have been

concerned largely with specific measures formulated on the basis of previous study by the Committee of the problems within its scope. (See the Social Security Bulletin, January 1939, p. 3, for a summary of the recommendations of this Committee.) These measures, which have been incorporated in a bill introduced by the Chairman of the Committee, Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, propose: establishment of an executive department of the Federal Government to be known as the Department of Public Works, to administer Federal grants to the States for the construction of public works and to assume certain functions now administered by the Works Progress Administration, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and other agencies concerned with public works; provision for requirement of personnel standards on a merit basis in State plans for public assistance and unemployment compensation, as a condition of approval by the Social Security Board; establishment of minimum standards of assistance and provision for varying the proportion of Federal funds granted to the States in connection with plans for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children; requirement of conformity with standards as to the amount and duration of unemployment benefits as a condition of approval of State laws under title III of the Social Security Act; transfer of the United States Employment Service to the Social Security Board; and provision for grants to the States for aid to needy handicapped individuals.

THE SENATE Committee on Education and Labor also has under consideration a number of measures affecting the social security program in its broadest sense. A bill introduced on February 28 by Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, and referred to this Committee, includes several provisions for amendment of the Social Security Act

and measures designed to implement the recommendations for a national health program formulated by the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. The bill proposes to utilize the procedure of grants-in-aid to the States which has been applied in various titles of the Social Security Act. Specifically, it would make Federal grants available for the purpose of establishing, expanding, and improving State programs for (1) maternal and child-health services; (2) general public-health services and investigations; (3) construction of needed hospitals and health centers; (4) general programs of medical care; and (5) insurance against loss of wages during periods of temporary disability.

The bill would leave wide latitude to the States in determining the kinds of programs which they wish to adopt: Federal funds would be provided in aid of State plans for general medical care, for example, subject to certain basic standards, whether the plans were limited to persons on relief or were more general in scope, and whether they were financed by insurance contributions, by general revenue, or both. Basic standards stipulated in the bill include requirement of (1) provision for necessary working agreements between the State administrative agency concerned and other agencies administering related services, such as social insurance, public assistance, workmen's compensation, vocational rehabilitation, industrial hygiene, and education; (2) provision for establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis; (3) provision for consultation with professional advisory councils composed of members of the professions and agencies, public and private, that furnish the services and of other persons informed on the need for, or the provision of, the services involved; and similar general provisions. The grants which would be authorized by the bill would be allocated to States with approved plans on a variable matching basis, in accordance with the relative financial resources of the several States, determined on the basis of per capita income in each State.

Interest in problems of social security is evident also in the number and variety of proposals for legislation in this field in the State legislatures now in session. Measures ranging in scope from technical amendments and minor clarifications of State laws relating to public assistance and unemployment compensation to proposals for compre-

hensive systems of old-age pensions and other types of benefits have been presented in most of the State legislatures meeting during recent months.

OPERATIONS under existing programs of unemployment compensation, public assistance, and old-age insurance have followed the same general trends as in previous months. In the field of unemployment compensation, an important development was the inauguration of benefit-payment procedures in January in 18 additional jurisdictions. Benefits amounting to more than \$29 million were paid under the program in that month. Of this total, nearly \$615,000 represented payments in the 18 new benefit-paying jurisdictions, where waiting-period provisions restricted payments to the latter part of the month. Sharp increases in the amount of benefit payments occurred in January in a number of States, and increases of 2 percent or more over the total for December were reported for 21 of the 29 States reporting comparable data. A total of more than 1.2 million initial claims for benefits was reported for January. About 38 percent of these claims were filed in the States in which benefits became payable in January.

Obligations amounting to more than \$45 million were incurred for January for payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children in States participating in these programs under the Social Security Act. Of this amount, approximately \$35.1 million represented payments to nearly 1.8 million recipients of old-age assistance; nearly \$8.9 million was for aid provided on behalf of nearly 667,000 dependent children in about 272,000 families; and a little more than \$1 million was for payments to some 43,000 recipients of aid to the blind.

Nearly 19,000 claims for lump-sum payments under the Federal old-age insurance program were certified to the Treasury in January. The total amount certified during the month was approximately \$1.3 million, and the average amount per claim about \$67. More than 419,000 employee account numbers were issued during January, bringing the cumulative total to a little more than 43 million as of January 31. Comprehensive data on the coverage of old-age insurance in the first year of operation have become available for the first time and appear in summary on pages 3-9 and 72-81 of this issue.

WAGE REPORTS FOR WORKERS COVERED BY FEDERAL OLD-AGE INSURANCE IN 1937

JOHN J. CORSON*

DURING 1937 approximately 32 million men and women worked in employment covered by Federal old-age insurance.¹ They received more than \$29 billion in wages taxable under title VIII of the Social Security Act. While it had been known in advance that the system would offer protection to a very large share of the working population, neither the extent of the coverage nor the volume and distribution of wages on which benefits are based could be actually determined until reports were received for this first year of operation. The 1937 wage reports now make it evident that more than half the total gainfully occupied population² was engaged in covered employment at one time or another during the year while taxable wages amounted to more than two-thirds of the \$42.8 billion³ estimated for that year as total wages and salaries of employees in the United States.

Because of the movement of persons between covered and noncovered employments, and other labor turn-over, the number of different persons in covered jobs during a year is larger than the number employed at a given time. Employers' reports indicate only the total taxable wages paid to a worker during a reporting period, not the number of days or weeks for which the wages were paid. It is not known how many workers were in full-time jobs for part or all of the year and how many entered covered employment only as a secondary occupation or at certain seasons or intermittently. Since the reports show that a high proportion of these workers had only small amounts of reported wages, it is evident that many relied on other sources of income for support. The prevalence of part-time or occasional work in covered employments which is suggested by the

Table 1.—Total number of employees¹ and total taxable wages,¹ with percentage distributions, and average wages, by sex and race, United States, 1937

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

Sex and race	Employees		Reported taxable wages		
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Average per employee
Total ¹	30,157,694	100.0	\$26,825,366,241	100.0	\$890
White.....	27,865,985	92.4	25,840,864,782	96.3	927
Negro.....	2,035,949	6.7	853,793,624	3.2	419
Other.....	235,760	.9	130,707,835	.5	511
Male, total.....	21,906,658	72.6	22,489,920,809	83.8	1,027
White.....	19,993,707	66.3	21,600,247,078	80.5	1,080
Negro.....	1,701,200	5.6	771,223,933	2.9	453
Other.....	211,751	.7	118,449,798	.4	559
Female, total.....	8,251,036	27.4	4,335,445,432	16.2	525
White.....	7,872,278	26.1	4,240,617,704	15.8	539
Negro.....	334,749	1.1	82,569,691	.3	247
Other.....	44,009	.2	12,258,037	.1	279

¹ Compilation based on wage items posted by July 9, 1938, relating to 93 percent of total taxable wages reported for 1937 and 96 percent of estimated total number of employees receiving such wages in 1937. These reports comprised \$26.9 billion in taxable wages paid to 30.5 million employees. Of these numbers there are here excluded further 77,632 employees holding railroad retirement account numbers, and their taxable wages of \$17,472,692; and 267,085 employees whose sex or race is unknown and their taxable wages of \$40,740,243. The average wage with these employees and their wages included is \$881.

wage data must be kept in mind in interpretations of all reported figures.

This article comments briefly on data from preliminary tabulations of wage items totaling \$26.9 billion which had been posted by July 9, 1938, to the accounts of some 30.5 million persons. These tabulations do not include wage items totaling \$2.1 billion which were held over for subsequent handling because the reports were received too late for posting by July 9 or lacked essential information. It is estimated that about 1.5 million additional workers are represented by these items. The present analysis therefore is based on reports for 93 percent of the total taxable wages for 1937 and 96 percent of the estimated number of employees who received such wages.⁴

⁴ In the subsequent analysis data are excluded, further, for 77,632 employees holding railroad retirement account numbers and their taxable wages of \$17,472,692 received from employment covered by the Social Security Act, and for the numbers of employees specified in the tables for whom sex, race, or age was unknown.

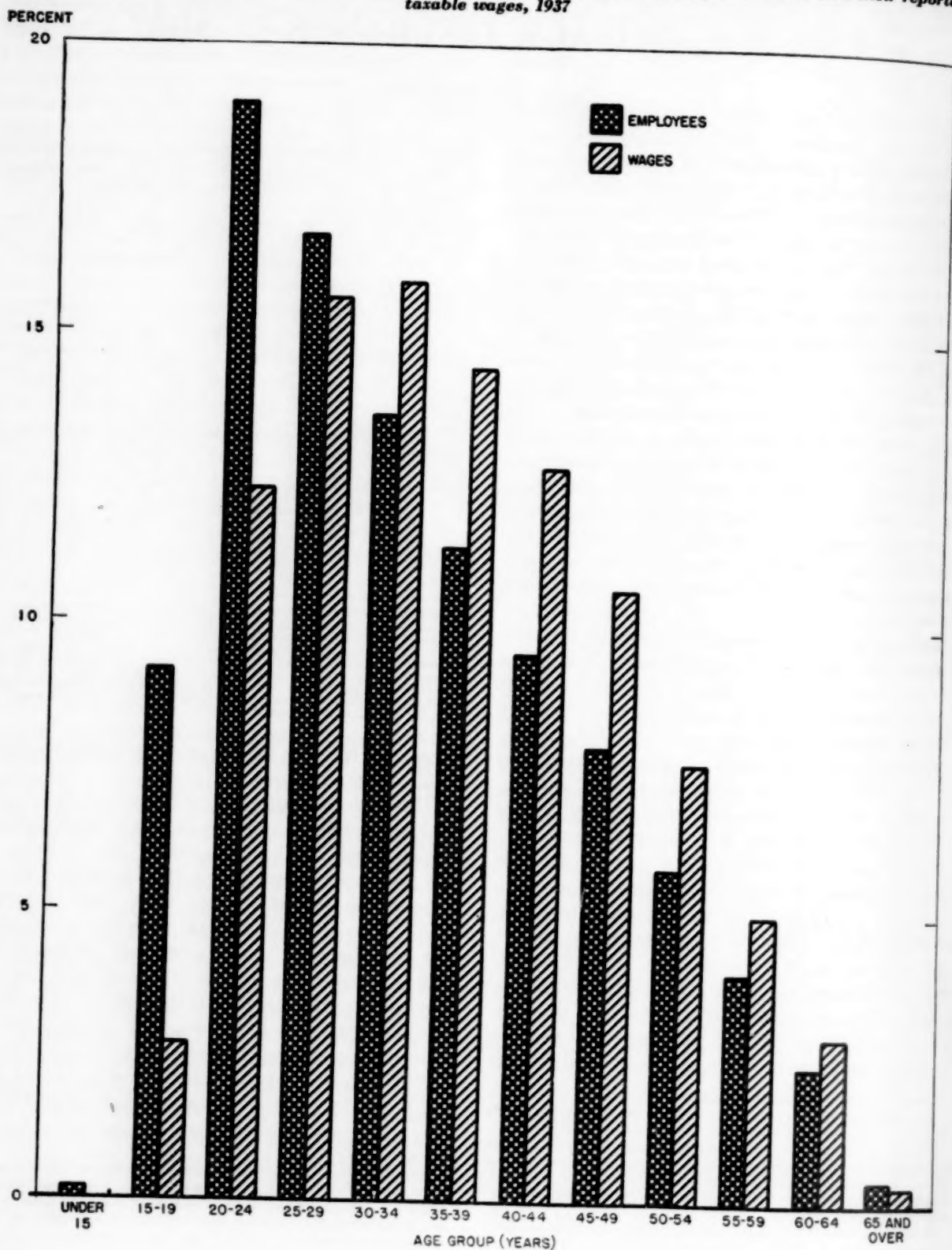
* Director, Bureau of Old Age Insurance.

¹ For tabulations of the basic data summarized in this article see pp. 72-81. Analyses of special aspects of these data will be published in later issues.

² The estimated number of covered workers represents 58.7 percent of the 44.5 million individuals estimated as gainfully employed or available for gainful employment in November 1937. Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment and Occupations, *Final Report on Total and Partial Unemployment*, Vol. IV, p. 19.

³ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Income in the United States, 1929-37*, p. 37 (table 15).

Chart I.—Percentage distribution, by age groups, of employees covered by old-age insurance and their reported taxable wages, 1937



Workers Covered by Old-Age Insurance in 1937

In applying for the account numbers used by the Social Security Board to identify the wage reports for individual employees and to maintain their wage records, workers supply information on age, race, sex, and other personal characteristics providing the minimum data essential for identification of claimants and for actuarial purposes. The records of the system therefore afford a comprehensive view of the composition of this large segment of the employed population and the relation of such factors as age and sex to reported taxable wages.

Age, Sex, and Race

Among these workers in 1937 the largest age group was that of persons aged 20-24, who accounted for about a sixth of all men and a fourth of all women for whom wage reports have been tabulated. Next in size were, in order, the age groups 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, and 15-19. Among 30.2 million workers for whom age and wages have been tabulated there were 0.2 percent, including approximately 42,000 boys and 5,000 girls, aged less than 15. In computing ages, the year of birth reported by a worker on his applica-

tion for an account number was subtracted from 1937. A very large proportion of the individuals classified as "65 and over" in the accompanying tabulations became 65 in 1937 and hence were eligible to participate in the program for part of that year; since the wages of such workers were not taxable for all of 1937, data for this group are not comparable to those for other age groups.

It is evident that in the coverage of the old-age insurance system, as in the working population as a whole, a majority of the workers are in their twenties and thirties. As will be observed in the age distributions given in table 2, the concentration of women in the ages 15-29 was considerably greater than that of men. Women workers constitute 27.4 percent of the whole group included in these tabulations, a considerably higher proportion than the 22.0 percent which they represented in the gainfully occupied population enumerated in the 1930 census.

White persons comprised 92.4 percent of the covered workers, and persons of Negro and other races, 7.6 percent. The relatively small representation of Negro workers doubtless is to be expected, since it has already been recognized that a high percentage of Negroes work in agriculture and domestic service in private homes—employments not covered under the act. Among Negro women,

Table 2.—Old-age insurance: Percentage distribution of employees¹ by age group within each sex, white and Negro race, United States, 1937

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

Age group (years)	Percentage distribution								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total ²	White	Negro	Total ²	White	Negro	Total ²	White	Negro
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15.....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2
15-19.....	9.2	9.3	7.1	7.7	7.7	6.9	13.3	13.4	8.2
20-24.....	19.0	19.1	17.0	16.7	16.7	16.8	25.1	25.4	18.4
25-29.....	16.7	16.6	18.2	15.9	15.7	17.6	18.8	18.7	21.1
30-34.....	13.6	13.5	15.9	13.8	13.7	15.7	13.1	13.0	16.8
35-39.....	11.3	11.1	14.5	11.9	11.7	14.5	9.9	9.7	14.7
40-44.....	9.5	9.5	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	7.5	7.4	8.8
45-49.....	7.9	8.0	7.2	8.8	8.9	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
50-54.....	5.8	5.9	4.7	6.7	6.9	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.2
55-59.....	4.0	4.0	3.1	4.7	4.8	3.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
60-64.....	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.9	3.0	1.7	1.1	1.1	.9
65 and over ³.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.1	.2	.2

¹ Compilation based on wage items posted by July 9, 1938, relating to 93 percent of total taxable wages reported and 96 percent of estimated total number of employees receiving such wages in 1937. These reports comprised \$26.9 billion in taxable wages paid to 30.5 million employees. Of these numbers there are here excluded further 77,632 employees holding railroad retirement account numbers, and 552,437, whose sex, race, or age is unknown; these employees represent 2.0 percent of the total number of employees.

² Includes 211,751 male employees of other races.

³ Includes 44,009 female employees of other races.

⁴ Sample checks indicate that approximately 80 percent of the employees classified as aged 65 and over attained that age in 1937 and so were eligible to participate in the program for part, but not all, of the year. It is not known how many of the remainder misstated age on their account-number applications or failed to report actual age to their employers. Data for this age group are not comparable with those for others.

who comprised only 1.1 percent of all workers for whom reports have been tabulated, proportionately more were in the age groups 25-44 and fewer in the groups aged 15-24 than was the case for white women.

Geographical Distribution of Covered Workers

As would be anticipated, the populous industrial States account for the largest groups of covered workers. New York stands first, with 4.0 million

Table 3.—Number of employees aged 15-64,¹ as a percentage of total estimated population² aged 15-64, by States, 1937

State	Employees 15-64 receiving taxable wages in 1937 (000 omitted)	Estimated population 15-64 years of age July 1, 1937 (000 omitted)	Percentage covered employment to estimated population
United States.....	29,579	87,191	33.9
Alabama.....	368	1,837	20.0
Arizona.....	93	273	34.1
Arkansas.....	170	1,311	13.0
California.....	1,815	4,443	40.8
Colorado.....	227	722	31.4
Connecticut.....	572	1,192	48.0
Delaware.....	71	177	40.1
District of Columbia.....	180	471	38.2
Florida.....	384	1,130	34.0
Georgia.....	460	1,983	24.2
Idaho.....	90	320	28.1
Illinois.....	2,230	5,544	40.2
Indiana.....	818	2,327	35.2
Iowa.....	372	1,689	22.0
Kansas.....	273	1,236	22.1
Kentucky.....	366	1,847	19.8
Louisiana.....	368	1,401	26.3
Maine.....	213	551	38.6
Maryland.....	452	1,145	39.5
Massachusetts.....	1,309	3,050	42.9
Michigan.....	1,532	3,278	46.7
Minnesota.....	485	1,771	27.4
Mississippi.....	188	1,290	14.6
Missouri.....	759	2,728	27.8
Montana.....	99	365	27.1
Nebraska.....	183	904	20.2
Nevada.....	29	73	39.7
New Hampshire.....	134	335	40.0
New Jersey.....	1,143	3,039	37.6
New Mexico.....	62	264	23.5
New York.....	4,000	9,254	43.2
North Carolina.....	600	2,157	27.8
North Dakota.....	55	454	12.1
Ohio.....	1,583	4,002	40.9
Oklahoma.....	318	1,060	19.2
Oregon.....	250	720	34.7
Pennsylvania.....	2,686	6,852	39.3
Rhode Island.....	237	465	51.0
South Carolina.....	304	1,158	26.2
South Dakota.....	62	448	13.8
Tennessee.....	438	1,879	24.4
Texas.....	1,107	4,104	27.0
Utah.....	104	326	31.9
Vermont.....	73	248	29.4
Virginia.....	450	1,736	25.9
Washington.....	416	1,165	35.7
West Virginia.....	401	1,174	34.2
Wisconsin.....	661	1,952	33.9
Wyoming.....	49	161	30.4

¹ For numbers of employees by States and by age groups, see table 12, pp. 78-79.

² Estimated population of States, July 1, 1937, from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (press release, Dec. 3, 1937). Population under 15 years of age and over 64 years estimated by Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research, with the advice of the Bureau of the Census.

reported workers, followed by Pennsylvania with 2.7 million and Illinois with 2.2 million. Next in order are Ohio and California with 1.9 million each, Michigan with 1.5 million, Massachusetts with 1.3 million, New Jersey with 1.2 million, and Texas with 1.1 million. (See table 9, page 75.)

The extent to which the old-age insurance system covers gainfully occupied persons within a State varies greatly among the States according to the types of industries and occupations which predominate. The exclusion of agricultural employment and self-employment in the act, for example, makes for relatively low coverage in areas, especially in southern and central States, where farming is a major occupation. For lack of more precise measure, the number of covered workers reported for each State may be compared with the estimated total population of usual working age, i. e., 15-64 years. The resulting percentages are given in table 3. It will be observed that the variations in coverage disclosed by the comparison range from about 1 person in 8 of the given age group in the lowest State to about 1 in 2 in the States where percentage coverage is highest.

It must be emphasized that the estimated population used in computing these percentages comprises all persons within the age range, not merely those who are gainfully occupied, and so includes housewives, students, permanently disabled persons, and others who are not in the labor market. Persons in the ages 15-64 engaged in or available for gainful employment constitute about 60 percent³ of the total population in these ages. It is evident, therefore, that in the States with the highest percentage coverage, a very large part of the total gainfully occupied population participated to some extent in the old-age insurance system in its first year of operation.

Reported Taxable Wages in 1937

The extent of participation, as has been pointed out, can be measured only in terms of reported taxable wages, since the employer reports provide no data on the length of employment or the wage rates of employees for whom returns are made.

³ 57.7 percent, computed from *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population*, Vol. V, p. 114; 60.0 percent, computed from *Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment and Occupations*, op. cit., p. 22.

Table 4.—Old-age insurance: Total number of employees¹ and total taxable wages,¹ with percentage distributions, and average wages, by interval of earnings, United States, 1937

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

Interval of earnings	Employees		Reported taxable wages		
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Average per employee
Total ¹	30,157,694	100.0	\$26,825,366,241	100.0	\$890
\$1-\$99.....	4,412,090	14.6	170,762,319	.6	39
\$100-\$199.....	2,248,961	7.5	330,018,345	1.2	147
\$200-\$299.....	1,801,661	6.0	446,532,206	1.7	248
\$300-\$399.....	1,642,580	5.5	572,185,442	2.1	348
\$400-\$499.....	1,545,237	5.1	693,815,050	2.6	449
\$500-\$599.....	1,321,163	5.0	834,116,761	3.1	548
\$600-\$699.....	1,539,184	5.1	997,467,708	3.7	648
\$700-\$799.....	1,538,485	5.1	1,152,841,818	4.3	749
\$800-\$899.....	1,393,982	4.6	1,182,696,486	4.4	848
\$900-\$999.....	1,335,994	4.4	1,265,962,141	4.7	948
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	5,272,263	17.5	6,486,142,544	24.2	1,230
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3,067,185	10.2	5,306,682,731	19.8	1,719
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1,334,475	4.4	2,958,635,213	11.0	2,217
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	604,894	2.0	1,647,115,903	6.2	2,723
\$3,000 and over.....	879,580	3.0	2,780,398,574	10.4	3,161

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

A wage item of \$150 reported for a worker for one of the 6-month reporting periods in 1937 may represent, for example, 6 months' employment at \$25 a month, 3 months at \$50, a month at \$150, or any one of almost innumerable other combinations.

The aggregate \$26.9 billion posted to the accounts of 30.5 million individuals does not represent all the earnings of those persons in 1937, nor all their earnings in covered industry. Under the provisions of the Social Security Act wages in excess of \$3,000 received in a year from a single employer are not taxable and accordingly are not reported. Similarly, wages for employment after age 65 are not taxable, even though the employment is in a field covered by old-age insurance. It can hardly be emphasized too strongly, further, that reports are made for individuals only of the wages received in covered employment and do not include other earnings received during a year by persons for whom reports are made. A man, for example, may work on a farm for most of the year and in covered employment in a factory in the winter. In such a case, only his latter earnings, from covered employment, are reportable.

The reports of taxable wages undoubtedly provide a source for a more comprehensive and precise measure of annual earnings in industry

and commerce than has heretofore been available and, as each year's records are available, will provide an invaluable index of the volume of compensation in such fields. These data constitute, of course, the essential base for actuarial computation of benefits payable under the provisions of title II of the Social Security Act. For other types of analyses, they are subject to the limitations inherent in the scope of coverage provisions and of the required reports.

Distribution of Workers by Amounts of Taxable Wages

Among the 30.2 million whose reported wages are compiled in table 4, 37 percent received \$1,000 or more in taxable earnings in 1937, while 24 percent had \$500-\$999, and 39 percent had less than \$500. By far the largest part of the total \$26.8 billion reported for these employees was paid to the group who received \$1,000 or more. Their wages constitute 72 percent of the total, as compared with 20 percent paid to workers with \$500-\$999, and 8 percent to those with less than \$500.

The fact that taxable wages of less than \$100 were reported for more than 14 percent of the

Table 5.—Old-age insurance: Total number of employees,¹ total taxable wages,¹ with percentage distributions, and average wages, by age group, United States, 1937

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

Age group (years)	Employees		Reported taxable wages		
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Average per employee
All ages ¹	30,157,694	100.0	\$26,825,366,241	100.0	\$890
Under 15.....	46,797	.2	2,241,403	(²)	48
15-19.....	2,747,158	9.2	723,846,668	2.7	263
20-24.....	5,674,963	19.0	3,301,115,379	12.3	582
25-29.....	4,983,478	16.7	4,192,152,891	15.6	841
30-34.....	4,077,789	13.6	4,255,581,675	15.9	1,044
35-39.....	3,391,874	11.3	3,848,604,420	14.4	1,135
40-44.....	2,840,780	9.5	3,406,726,303	12.7	1,199
45-49.....	2,360,775	7.9	2,841,658,146	10.6	1,204
50-54.....	1,726,874	5.8	2,032,513,335	7.6	1,177
55-59.....	1,188,346	4.0	1,343,754,794	5.0	1,131
60-64.....	719,338	2.4	781,127,831	2.9	1,086
65 and over ⁴	114,170	.4	72,814,726	.3	638
Unknown.....	285,352	(²)	23,228,661	(²)	81

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Employees of unknown age excluded in percentage computations.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Sample checks indicate that approximately 80 percent of the employees classified as aged 65 and over attained that age in 1937 and so were eligible to participate in the programs for part, but not all, of the year. It is not known how many of the remainder misstated age on their account-number applications or failed to report actual age to their employers. Data for this age group are not comparable with those for others.

total group of employees, and wages of less than \$200 for 22 percent, suggests strongly that many workers engaged in covered employment only incidentally or seasonally. As has been pointed out, there is no means of determining for any workers included in the tabulations the extent to which reported wages represent continuous or full-time employment.

The group of persons for whom \$3,000 and over was reported doubtless includes many salaried employees whose total compensation from covered employment exceeded the maximum which is taxable when paid by a single employer. When an individual receives wages for covered employment from more than one employer during a year, as much as \$3,000 from each is taxable.

Relation of Age and Taxable Wages

The relationship between age and reported taxable wages is shown in chart 1 and table 5. The highest per capita average is reported for employees aged 45-49. Low per capita averages for the youngest age groups doubtless reflect not only lower rates of pay but also intermittent or part-time employment. Among the youngest—the boys and girls under 15—the fact that the average for the year was \$48 suggests that such jobs as running errands after school probably accounted for much of the employment. Among the 40 chil-

dren of these 47,000 for whom taxable wages of \$3,000 or more were reported there were doubtless included youthful stars in the motion-picture industry.

Low averages for the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 doubtless also are influenced by prevalence of occasional and part-time covered employment as well as by the lower rates of wages of beginners in the labor market and the high representation of female workers. For women workers as a group, average reported wages were about half those of men. Here again there are doubtless present, but with unknown relative weights, such factors as characteristically lower wages, intermittent or part-time employment, and age distribution. In comparison with the per capita averages for women workers, the low average amounts reported for persons of races other than white are doubtless more a result of low wage rates or partial employment or both rather than age distribution, since for those races there is less concentration in the ages under 25 than is the case among white workers, particularly among women workers.

In view of current discussions of the situation of middle-aged and older workers in industry and commerce, there is special interest in the wage data for persons aged 40 and over. As will be seen from tables 5 and 6, there is relatively little difference either in the per capita average or in the percentage distribution of reported wages

Table 6.—Old-age insurance: Percentage distribution of employees¹ by interval of earnings within each age group, United States, 1937

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

Interval of earnings	Percentage distribution within each age group											
	All ages ¹	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years
Total ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$99.....	13.9	89.7	38.7	16.4	11.5	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.0
\$100-\$199.....	7.4	8.1	17.1	9.5	6.7	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.8
\$200-\$299.....	6.0	1.2	11.1	8.2	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8
\$300-\$399.....	5.5	.4	8.2	7.6	5.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6
\$400-\$499.....	5.2	.2	6.3	7.2	5.4	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4
\$500-\$599.....	5.1	.1	5.2	7.0	5.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6
\$600-\$699.....	5.1	.1	4.2	6.9	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8
\$700-\$799.....	5.1	.1	3.4	7.0	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.9
\$800-\$899.....	4.7	(²)	2.2	6.4	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5
\$900-\$999.....	4.5	(²)	1.4	5.6	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	17.7	.1	2.0	14.6	22.4	21.2	19.4	19.0	19.3	20.0	20.4	20.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	10.4	(²)	.2	3.1	10.4	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.3	13.2	12.2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	4.5	(²)	(²)	.4	2.9	6.3	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.0	6.2	5.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2.0	(²)	(²)	.1	.9	2.6	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.7
\$3,000 and over.....	2.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	.6	2.5	4.8	6.3	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1. In addition to the exclusions there noted, this table excludes 114,170 persons aged 65 and over (see footnote 4, table 2) and 285,352 whose age was unknown.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

among the successive 5-year age groups included in the range from 40 through 64 years. The wage reports do not, of course, reflect the plight of workers at those or other ages who have been obliged to leave covered employment because of disability or who were wholly unemployed, though available for work in these fields, throughout 1937.

Wage figures for the older age groups also are influenced somewhat by the successively lower proportions of women in covered employment, since, as a group, women have lower wage rates and less continuous gainful employment than men. It may be that the older workers who have remained in jobs have steadier work than those who are younger, though, on the other hand, wage loss due to sickness probably increases with age. Whatever the weights of such factors as these and others, it is of interest that the per capita average reported for workers 60-64 exceeded that for those who were 30 years younger and that neither the total volume nor the distribution of taxable wages reported for successive age groups indicates a rapid decline in such earnings with age. Wage data for persons of 65 and over are not comparable with those for younger age groups since, as has been explained, the large majority of these employees were eligible to participate in the system for only part of 1937.

Conclusion

Reports on the first year's operation make it evident that the Federal old-age insurance system will afford protection in old age to a large proportion of all men and women who have been engaged in gainful occupations. While extensive areas of employment are excepted from present provisions of the act, the proportion of workers so excluded is considerably less, because of the occasional covered employment of persons who ordinarily work in excepted occupations. The amount of the "in-and-out" movement suggested by the 1937 wage reports is greater than had been anticipated, though a precise measurement of its extent cannot be determined from present available data. Because of this movement and other factors affecting the extent of employment—part-time work, unemployment, and the like—the data on taxable wages must be considered with strict regard for the limitations imposed by the scope and method of the required reporting. Evidence of the wide variation among different population groups in the coverage of the system is of special interest in connection with the recommendation of the Social Security Board that coverage be extended as rapidly as is feasible to workers in agriculture, in domestic service in private homes, and in other extensive fields now excepted.

DOMESTIC WORKERS IN PRIVATE HOMES

RAE L. NEEDLEMAN *

NEARLY 5 percent of all gainfully occupied persons in the United States are customarily engaged in domestic service in private homes. It is generally recognized that domestic workers require the protection of old-age insurance fully as much as do other groups of workers. Typically their earnings are low. The exception of this large field of employment from the insurance provisions of the Social Security Act was occasioned not by lack of social justification but by regard for additional administrative problems which would have arisen if an attempt had been made to include domestic service in private homes at the start of the program.

Certain occupational characteristics, while not confined to domestic service in private homes, characterize it to an extent to require special consideration. There are probably as many employers of domestic labor as there are workers in private homes. These employers are scattered over wide areas of the country, often at some distance from a city or town, and most of them have had little experience in keeping records or making reports. A considerable proportion of domestic workers, moreover, live in the homes of their employers, and most receive part of their remuneration in kind. Under these circumstances it is obvious that special attention must be given to methods of obtaining wage reports and collecting contributions.

Women constituted more than 90 percent of the gainful workers recorded in the 1930 census who are estimated to have been in private domestic service. Addition of a large group of workers composed almost wholly of women would, of course, increase the proportion of women in total old-age insurance coverage. Such a change would be of decided actuarial significance for several reasons, among them the greater life expectancy of women as a group, and the fact that their earnings are typically lower than those of men and that their employment in industrial and commercial occupations is often intermittent or for only a part of their adult life. Under the present benefit for-

mula, persons whose total wages from covered employment are relatively low receive proportionately higher benefits than do those whose total taxable wages are larger by reason of higher annual earnings or longer periods of covered employment. Extension of old-age insurance coverage to women who have only brief periods of gainful work and who thereafter withdraw from the labor market would therefore tend to increase benefit costs.

Undoubtedly some workers usually in private domestic service will have been engaged intermittently in employment now covered by the system to an extent to qualify them for at least the minimum monthly benefit at age 65. In such cases, the accumulation of further wage credits through the opportunity to count wages received in domestic service in private homes would lower, rather than raise, the relative cost to the system of the monthly benefits. The net increase in coverage or costs which may be anticipated from the inclusion of domestic service in private homes would therefore not necessarily represent the addition of the entire group working as private domestic servants.

Characteristics of Domestic Workers in Private Homes

Despite the number of workers concerned and the importance of the social and economic problems evident in such employment, only fragmentary data are available on domestic service in private homes. This analysis endeavors to bring together existing information and to relate it to questions involved in the extension of old-age insurance to this type of employment.

Number of Workers

While the number of domestic workers in private homes at the present time is unknown, a sufficiently precise estimate may be drawn from data of the 1930 census. In the census, gainful¹

* Bureau of Research and Statistics. Because of absence from the country on leave, Miss Needleman was unable to review editorial revisions in this article.

¹ "The term, 'gainful workers,' in census usage, includes all persons who usually follow a gainful occupation, although they may not have been employed when the census was taken. It does not include women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment, nor children working at home merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work." *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population*, Vol. V, p. 29.

workers were classified by occupation and industry. Cooks, laundresses, and other domestic workers who reported that their ordinary employment was in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, or other establishments, rather than in private homes, were classified according to the industry reported. The remaining workers reporting domestic occupations were placed in the category "domestic and personal service (not elsewhere classified)." By segregating from that category the occupations which characterize

Table 1.—Distribution by race and sex of all gainful workers, all domestic servants in private homes, and general houseworkers, 1930; and applicants for employee account numbers prior to 1938¹

Race and sex	All gainful workers ²	All domestic servants in private homes ³	General houseworkers ⁴	Applicants for employee account numbers ⁵
Total.....	46,580,522	2,217,762	1,105,429	3,505,258
Male.....	36,108,026	208,028	79,883	2,536,522
Female.....	10,472,496	2,009,734	1,115,546	908,736
White, total ⁶	40,549,001	(?)	691,200	3,217,529
Male.....	31,962,946	(?)	37,811	2,301,944
Female.....	8,586,055	(?)	653,389	915,585
Negro, total.....	5,310,654	(?)	483,583	264,893
Male.....	3,516,274	(?)	36,158	215,998
Female.....	1,794,380	(?)	447,425	48,895
Other races, total ⁶	720,867	(?)	20,646	22,836
Male.....	628,806	(?)	5,914	18,580
Female.....	92,061	(?)	14,732	4,256
Percentage distribution by race and sex				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male.....	77.5	9.4	6.7	72.4
Female.....	22.5	90.6	93.3	27.6
White, total ⁶	87.1	(?)	57.8	91.8
Male.....	68.7	(?)	3.2	65.7
Female.....	18.4	(?)	54.6	26.1
Negro, total.....	11.4	(?)	40.5	7.6
Male.....	7.5	(?)	3.0	6.2
Female.....	3.9	(?)	37.5	1.4
Other races, total ⁶	1.5	(?)	1.7	.6
Male.....	1.3	(?)	.5	.5
Female.....	.2	(?)	1.2	.1

¹ This tabulation includes only persons of known age under 65 years.
² Computed from *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population*, Vol. V, p. 274.
³ Computed from *Fifteenth Census*, op. cit., pp. 582-583 (chauffeurs, truck and tractor drivers; housekeepers and stewards; laundresses and laundresses; nurses (not trained); cooks; other servants; waiters).
⁴ Computed from *Fifteenth Census*, op. cit., pp. 136-137, 156-157, 176-177, 194-195 (servants other than cooks in domestic and personal service other than in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.).
⁵ Computed from a 10-percent sample of the applications for the account numbers issued and placed in the alphabetical file of actuarial cards by Dec. 31, 1937. This number includes the applications for 3,613,022 of the 36,683,338 account numbers issued through that date.
⁶ Mexicans are included in "other races" in the census data; they are included in "white" in the applicants for employee account numbers.
⁷ Data for domestic servants under 65 years of age are not available by race.

domestic service in private homes it may be estimated that nearly 2,327,000 of the workers enumerated in 1930 were in household employment. The census groups² included in this estimate are:

Occupational group	Number	Percent
Total.....	2,326,857	100.0
Cooks.....	273,594	11.8
Other servants (general houseworkers).....	1,240,066	53.3
Housekeepers and stewards.....	195,806	8.4
Laundresses and laundresses.....	357,525	15.4
Nurses, not trained ¹	153,443	6.6
Chauffeurs, truck and tractor drivers.....	94,270	4.0
Waiters.....	12,131	.5

¹ The census distinguishes between "nurses, not trained" and children's nurses, in its instructions to enumerators. Its category, "nurses, not trained," represents "practical" as distinct from "trained" nurses. Since practical nurses may be considered to perform household rather than professional services, they are included in this estimate of gainful workers in domestic service in private homes. Presumably the census tabulates children's nurses under general servants.

There are differences of opinion as to the groups to be included in private domestic service, and estimates of the total number of workers vary accordingly.³ Undoubtedly not all the workers included in these groups were in domestic service in private homes, and it is possible that a small—probably negligible—proportion of such workers are included in other groups listed by the census.

It is obvious also that at any given time some workers who report their usual occupation as domestic service will be unemployed or engaged in some other occupation. Estimates of the full-time equivalent of the number of persons actually employed in domestic service in private homes in the years 1929-37 have been made by the Department of Commerce⁴ as follows:

Year	Number of employees (full-time equivalent)	Percent of 1929
1929.....	2,257,000	100.0
1930.....	2,106,000	93.4
1931.....	1,888,000	83.7
1932.....	1,621,000	71.8
1933.....	1,540,000	68.2
1934.....	1,740,000	77.1
1935.....	1,824,000	80.8
1936.....	1,954,000	86.6
1937.....	2,075,000	91.9

Regardless of differences in these various estimates, the significant fact remains that there are

¹ Ibid., p. 582.
² See Woytinsky, W. S., *Labor in the United States*; also Wendt, Laura, "Census Classifications and Social Security Categories," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April 1938), pp. 3-12.
³ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Income in the United States, 1929-37*, p. 36 (table 14).

doubtless more than 2.2 million gainful workers with customary employment as domestic servants in private homes. It has been estimated recently that the total number of persons who will be engaged in domestic service in private homes at one time or another in 1939 is from 2.2 to 2.5 million.⁵

Race, Sex, and Age

Of the 2,326,857 persons here considered as domestic workers in private homes on the basis of the occupational classifications in the 1930 census, 53.9 percent were white; 44.5 percent were Negro; and 1.6 percent were of other races. Among all gainful workers, 87.2 percent were white; 11.3 percent Negro; and 1.5 percent of other races. These workers may be compared with applicants for the account numbers used by the Board in maintaining the old-age insurance records. When the applicants for employee account numbers in the 10-percent sample⁶ are distributed by

⁵ Winslow, Harry J., and Shaughnessy, William K. "Estimated Numbers of Persons in Employments Excluded From Old-Age Insurance," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 18-19.

⁶ Social Security Board. *Third Annual Report, 1938*, pp. 168, 169. See also footnote 5, table 1.

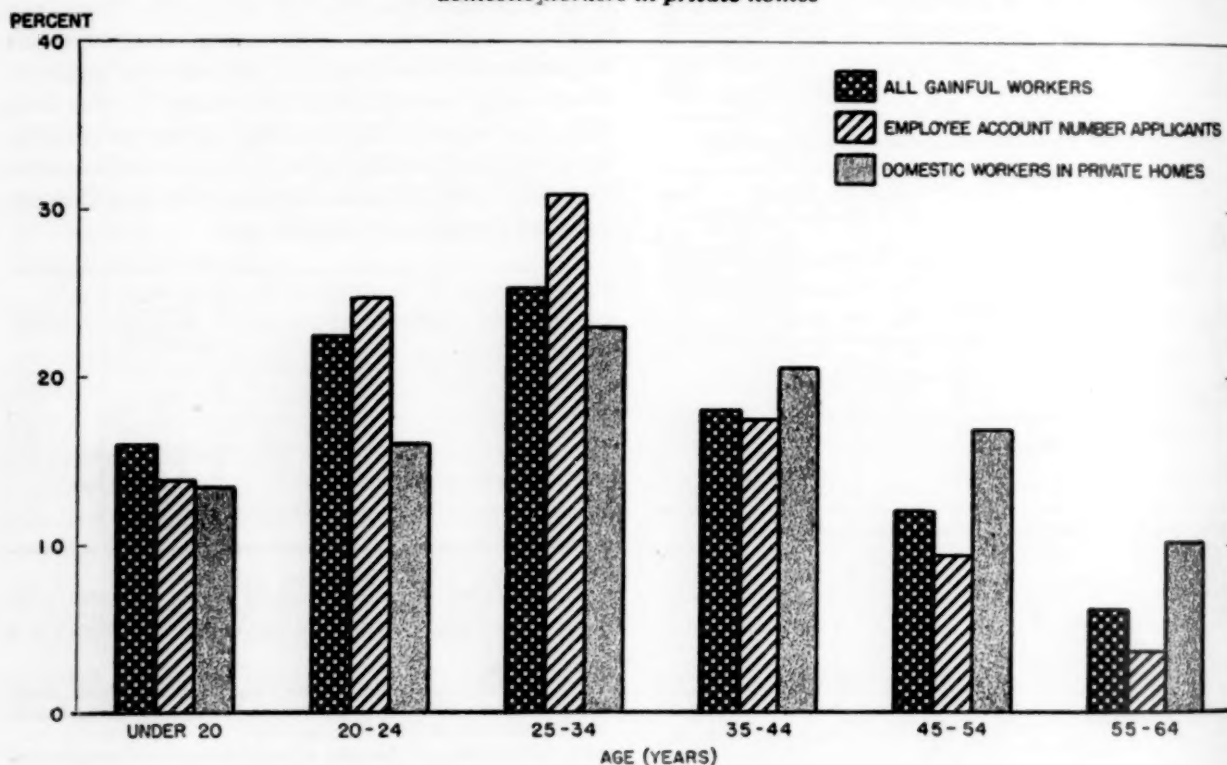
race it appears that 91.0 percent are white; 7.6 percent Negro; and 1.4 percent other races. The proportion of Negroes is markedly higher in the private domestic service category than in the total gainful worker group or in the sample.

Equally marked is the variation in the proportion of women workers, who constitute only 22.0 percent of all gainful workers, and 27.4 percent of applicants for account numbers, but 90.7 percent of domestic servants in private homes. Negro women, only 3.8 percent of all gainful workers and only 1.4 percent of the applicants for account numbers, constitute 41.0 percent of the domestic servants in private homes.

Title II of the Social Security Act excepts from coverage employment performed after age 65. Of the estimated total 2,327,000 domestic workers, 2,218,000 were in the ages under 65. Distribution by sex and race of gainful workers, of domestic workers in private homes, and of applicants for account numbers is shown in table 1 on the basis of the persons of known age of less than 65.

The age distribution of all domestic servants in private homes rather closely parallels that of all

Chart I.—Age distributions of women among gainful workers, applicants for employee account numbers, and domestic workers in private homes



gainful workers, except for a slightly higher concentration of domestic servants in the group under 20. When compared with applicants for account numbers, however, the domestic service group is somewhat lower in the ages 20-24 and 25-34, with correspondingly higher proportions in the younger and older age groups:

Age group (years)	All domestic servants in private homes	Applicants for employee account numbers	All gainful workers
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	12.8	9.8	10.1
20-24.....	15.9	18.7	15.3
25-34.....	23.8	29.5	25.4
35-44.....	21.0	20.7	22.5
45-54.....	16.6	14.2	16.8
55-64.....	9.9	7.1	9.9

The fact that women represented 91 percent of all private domestic servants, whereas they were only 23 percent of all gainful workers and 28 percent of all applicants for account numbers, may explain the variations in age distributions found when these three groups are compared.

The relatively high concentration of older women among the domestic service group is illustrated by chart I, which compares the age distributions of women in private domestic service, in all types of gainful work, and in the group of applicants for account numbers.

It would appear that private domestic service is predominantly an occupation for very young or relatively older white women and for Negro women of all ages. Since women virtually preempt this field of gainful work, subsequent discussion will be limited almost exclusively to an analysis of women workers.

The occupational groups which make up the private domestic workers are not cross-classified according to race and age in the census though data on each of these characteristics are given separately. Detailed data are available, however, for the group of 1,240,086 servants (other than cooks) who are not attached to hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and other industrial or commercial establishments. This group, largely composed of "maids-of-all-work," is referred to in table 1 and subsequently as general houseworkers. This group represents by far the largest single group of all domestic employees in private homes—53 percent of the total—and is the only large group for which an analysis of the interrelation-

ships of race, sex, and age can be made. The general houseworkers include a somewhat higher proportion of white persons and a smaller proportion of males than are characteristic of the larger group of 2,327,000 domestic servants in private homes, as shown in the following tabulation of census data:

Race and sex	All private domestic servants (percent)	General houseworkers (percent)
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Male.....	9.3	6.9
Female.....	90.7	93.1
White.....	53.9	58.5
Male.....	5.3	3.3
Female.....	48.6	55.2

Some idea of the extent to which white and Negro women of various age groups tend to engage in general housework can be derived from a comparison of the distributions of those reporting general housework as their gainful occupation and the total gainful workers of the same race. (See chart II and table 2.)

The most striking point revealed by the chart is the high concentration of white women houseworkers in the age group under 20; 24.2 percent were in this age class, as contrasted with 15.8 percent of all white women gainful workers, 15.9 percent of all Negro women gainful workers, and 14.4 of Negro women in general housework.

The tendency of white women in the age groups over 20 and under 35 to engage in occupations other than general housework is indicated when general houseworkers are expressed as a percentage of gainful workers of the same age. In the group under 20, white women in general housework were 11.7 percent of the total white women of that age who reported themselves as gainful workers. Negro workers in general housework of the same age group were 22.6 percent of the total Negro women gainful workers under 20. For higher ages Negro and white women show marked variations in their concentration in general housework. White women in this occupation are successively smaller percentages of total white women gainful workers of the same age until age 35; Negro women in general housework are increasingly larger percentages of total Negro women of the same age in all gainful occupations until age 35. The following tabulation illustrates this contrast:

Age group	General houseworkers as percent of all gainful workers of same age, sex, and color	
	White women	Negro women
Total.....	7.8	24.8
Under 20.....	11.7	22.6
20-24.....	6.5	27.9
25-34.....	5.6	28.4
35-44.....	6.5	24.5
45-54.....	8.5	20.9
55-64.....	11.0	17.8
65 and over.....	13.5	16.7
Unknown.....	8.9	34.5

It is significant, from the standpoint of old-age insurance coverage, that white women of the ages 20-44 in general housework represent only 6.1

percent of all white women gainful workers of these ages. For Negro women in general housework the situation is very different. In the age group 20-44, they represent 27.0 percent of all Negro women gainful workers.

The years 25-44 are doubtless the most fruitful working span in providing for old-age security. White women of this age group concentrate in occupations other than general housework in private homes. They would, therefore, presumably have an opportunity to earn wages from employment covered by the old-age insurance program under the present provisions of the Social Security Act before they reach age 65, unless, of course, they withdraw permanently from gainful work.

Table 2.—Percentage distribution¹ by age groups of all gainful workers, all domestic servants in private homes, and general houseworkers, 1930; and applicants for employee account numbers prior to 1938²

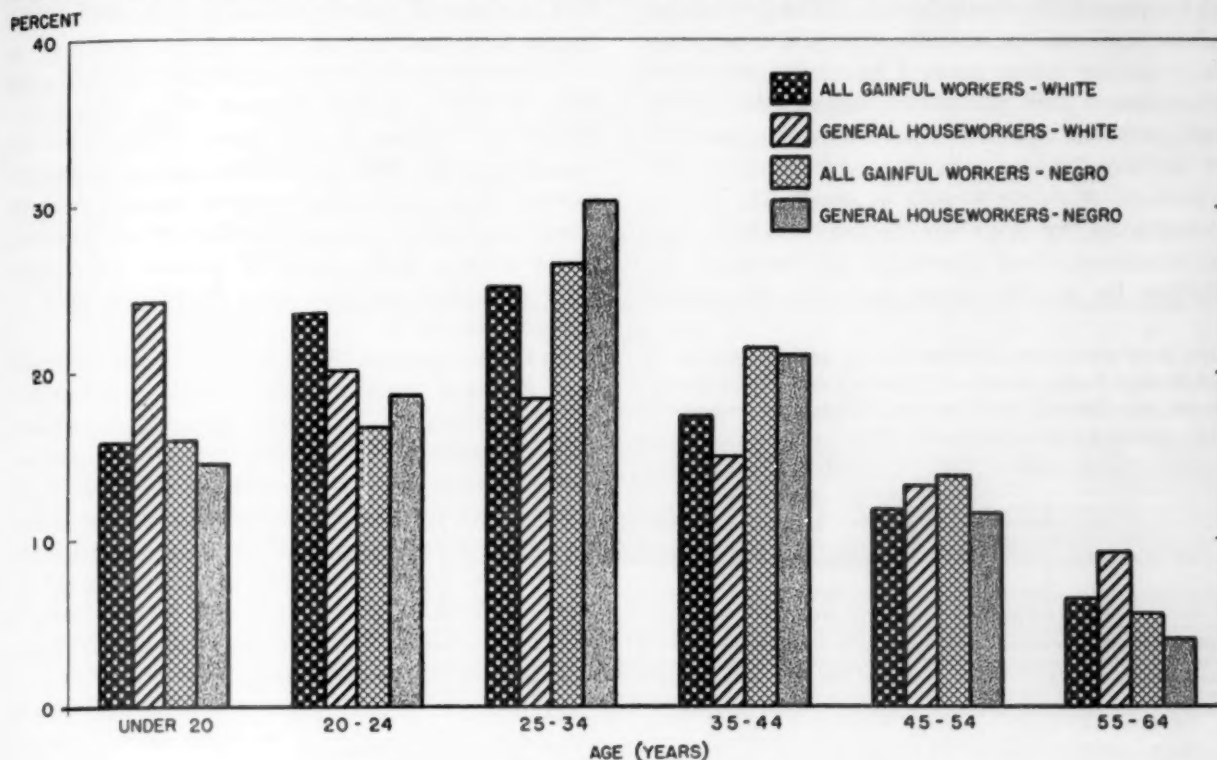
Age group (years)	All gainful workers			All domestic servants in private homes			General houseworkers			Applicants for employee account numbers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All races												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	10.1	8.4	15.9	12.8	7.9	13.3	19.9	14.1	20.3	9.8	8.2	13.8
20-24.....	15.3	13.3	22.4	15.9	14.4	16.0	19.2	13.9	19.6	18.7	16.5	24.8
25-34.....	25.4	25.4	25.3	23.8	31.6	23.0	23.4	25.4	23.2	29.5	29.0	30.9
35-44.....	22.5	23.8	18.1	21.0	24.4	20.6	17.6	21.1	17.4	20.7	21.9	17.5
45-54.....	16.8	18.2	12.1	16.6	14.5	16.9	12.7	15.9	12.5	14.2	16.0	9.4
55-64.....	9.9	10.9	6.2	9.9	7.2	10.2	7.2	9.6	7.0	7.1	8.4	3.6
White ³												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	9.4	7.7	15.8	-----	-----	-----	23.6	13.2	24.2	9.9	8.3	14.0
20-24.....	15.3	13.1	23.6	-----	-----	-----	19.7	11.6	20.1	18.9	16.4	25.2
25-34.....	25.3	25.3	25.1	-----	-----	-----	18.6	22.9	18.4	29.3	28.7	30.7
35-44.....	22.7	24.2	17.3	-----	-----	-----	15.2	21.5	14.9	20.4	21.7	17.2
45-54.....	17.0	18.4	11.8	-----	-----	-----	13.5	18.3	13.2	14.3	16.3	9.3
55-64.....	10.3	11.3	6.4	-----	-----	-----	9.4	12.5	9.2	7.2	8.6	3.6
Negro												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	14.6	14.0	15.9	-----	-----	-----	14.4	14.8	14.4	7.9	7.7	8.8
20-24.....	15.4	14.7	16.7	-----	-----	-----	18.4	14.6	18.7	17.4	17.2	18.2
25-34.....	25.7	25.2	26.6	-----	-----	-----	30.1	27.3	30.3	32.7	32.0	30.8
35-44.....	21.4	21.3	21.5	-----	-----	-----	21.1	21.4	21.1	23.8	23.9	23.8
45-54.....	15.6	16.6	13.8	-----	-----	-----	11.8	14.4	11.6	12.6	13.2	10.0
55-64.....	7.3	8.2	5.5	-----	-----	-----	4.2	7.5	3.9	5.6	6.0	3.7
Other ³												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	11.2	9.7	21.8	-----	-----	-----	23.1	15.3	26.3	12.1	9.6	22.8
20-24.....	17.4	17.1	19.6	-----	-----	-----	21.7	24.7	20.5	17.5	15.7	25.3
25-34.....	29.7	30.4	24.9	-----	-----	-----	25.3	29.3	22.7	33.6	36.1	23.2
35-44.....	21.5	21.9	18.4	-----	-----	-----	16.4	16.8	16.2	21.0	21.6	18.4
45-54.....	13.9	14.4	10.8	-----	-----	-----	9.7	9.8	9.6	11.0	11.7	8.0
55-64.....	6.3	6.8	4.5	-----	-----	-----	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.8	5.3	2.3

¹ Percentages computed from basic data cited in table 1, footnotes 2-5.

² This tabulation includes only persons of known age under 65 years.

³ Mexicans are included in "other" in the census data; they are included in "white" in the applicants for employee account numbers.

Chart II.—Age distributions of white and Negro women among all gainful workers and general houseworkers, 1930



Among Negro women aged 25-44, on the other hand, general housework is an important gainful occupation. Their opportunities for obtaining old-age insurance coverage by shifting to other work are relatively fewer. Extension of the old-age insurance program to domestic service in private homes would, therefore, provide protection for a large proportion of the Negro women in the group of workers dependent upon their wages for subsistence.

Marital Status

Several significant differences between white and Negro women are revealed by an analysis of census data on marital status.⁷ Of the total number of white women 15 years of age and over in the population, nearly two-thirds were reported as married, but among gainfully occupied women 15 and over, only about one-fourth were married. Negro married women represented nearly 59 percent of the total number of Negro women 15 and over in the 1930 population, while married women

represented about 45 percent of the gainfully occupied Negro women. This comparison indicates a marked tendency for Negro women to remain in the labor market after marriage.

The contrast is even more marked if the comparison is limited to a single age group, 20-24 years. Married women in this age group constituted 50 percent of all white women of this age and 60 percent of all Negro women of the age group. In spite of these proportions of married women in the general population 20-24 years of age, married women represented less than 17 percent of the gainfully occupied white women aged 20-24, whereas they were 41 percent of the gainfully occupied Negro women. Among women of this age group who reported general housework as their gainful occupation in 1930, it is evident that the married white woman is an exception; in the age group 20-24 only 8 percent of the white general houseworkers were married, in contrast to nearly 40 percent of the Negro women. (See table 3.)

Chart III and table 3 illustrate some of the wide differences in marital status between Negro and white women of four age groups among all women

⁷ The census classifies women by marital status as single and unknown, married, and widowed and divorced.

gainful workers and among those engaged in general housework in private homes. The percentage married did not exceed 25 percent for any age group among white general houseworkers. For white women this occupation appears to attract single women and the widowed and divorced. For Negroes the reverse is true; from age 25 on the percentage of single women is small. It is also evident from the chart that Negro women in general housework show approximately the same distribution by marital status as all Negro gainful

Table 3.—Percentage distribution by marital status of white and Negro women of different age groups in the total population, in all gainful work, and in general housework in private homes, 1930

Marital status	Women 15 years of age and over					
	Total population ¹		All gainful workers ¹		General houseworkers ¹	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single and unknown.....	28.9	23.4	59.3	28.1	66.5	33.1
Married.....	61.3	58.5	25.6	44.8	14.9	42.7
Widowed and divorced.....	11.8	18.1	15.1	27.1	18.6	24.2
15-19 years						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single and unknown.....	88.2	78.0	95.0	82.0	97.4	84.9
Married.....	11.5	20.5	4.6	15.2	2.2	12.8
Widowed and divorced.....	.3	1.5	.4	2.8	.4	2.3
20-24 years						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single and unknown.....	48.2	33.2	81.1	48.4	89.1	50.9
Married.....	50.3	60.4	16.7	41.3	8.1	39.9
Widowed and divorced.....	1.5	6.4	2.2	10.3	2.8	9.2
25-44 years						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single and unknown.....	14.7	10.3	48.2	16.9	57.6	20.6
Married.....	80.1	74.1	37.3	56.2	24.7	54.2
Widowed and divorced.....	5.2	15.6	14.5	26.9	17.7	25.2
45 years and over						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single and unknown.....	9.4	4.6	31.0	7.1	34.0	11.5
Married.....	62.0	53.5	27.4	38.7	18.8	34.8
Widowed and divorced.....	28.6	41.9	41.6	54.2	47.2	53.7

¹ Computed from *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population*, Vol. V, p. 274.

² Computed from *Fifteenth Census, op. cit.*, pp. 136-7, 155-7, 176-7, 191-200, 299, 307, 314, 320, 357, 363, 368, 373, 378.

workers. For white women, the proportions married among all gainful workers are noticeably higher than among general houseworkers.

This contrast between Negro and white women may be shown in still another way. Computations based on census data for all Negro married women in the 1930 population indicate that 33 percent were gainfully occupied and 8 percent were in general housework; but of all married white women, only about 10 percent were gainfully occupied and less than 1 percent were in general housework.

In the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 the widowed and divorced form relatively small proportions of the women in the total population, among those classified as gainful workers, and among those reporting general housework as their occupation. At age 45 and over, white widowed and divorced women represent 41.6 percent of the gainfully occupied white women of that age group, and widowed or divorced Negro women constitute 54.2 percent of the gainfully occupied Negro women of the same age group.

Percentage comparisons of the marital status for the age group 45 and over reveal that among all gainfully occupied women and among general houseworkers, high proportions are widowed and divorced as compared with the total population.

Single women, including those of unknown marital status, are a relatively small proportion of Negro women age 45 and over; among white women of the same age group single women are 31.0 percent of those gainfully occupied and 34.0 percent of those in general housework.

Occupational Characteristics

For information concerning wages and general working conditions of domestic servants in private homes reliance must be placed largely on fragmentary data based for the most part on sample studies. Undoubtedly the data of some of the studies picture the conditions among selected groups rather than among all domestic workers. It is possible, for example, that only the more socially minded and intelligent household employers take the trouble to furnish adequate information and that such employers give their workers better wages and working conditions than are typical of the entire community. It may also be

true that workers who fill out questionnaires are above the average in skill and education, and enjoy better working conditions than the average household worker.

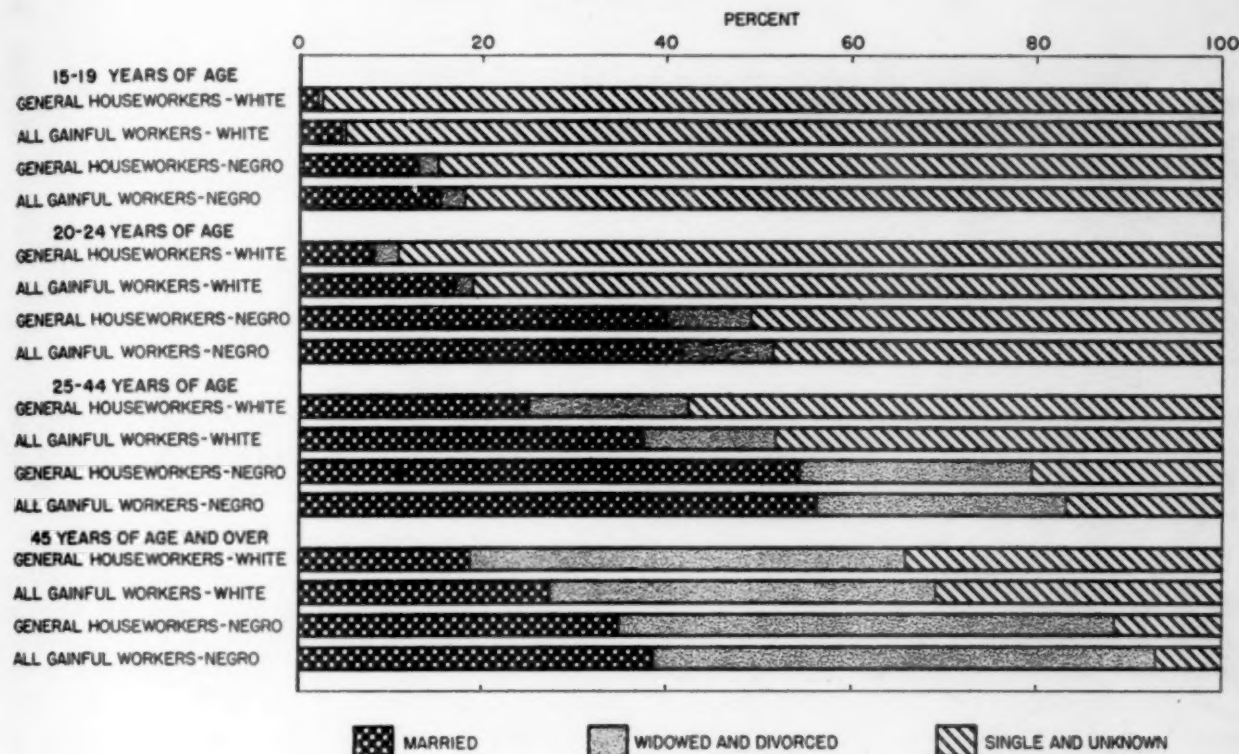
Earnings

In domestic service there are four wage bases: monthly, weekly, daily, and hourly. The most frequent and most variable in rate is the weekly

board in addition to these wages. Of the 180 non-resident full-time employees whose wage rates were reported, 85 percent were earning less than \$11.50.

In order to obtain further data on domestic workers, an analysis was made of 3,848 registration cards providing a random sample of the active and inactive files for domestic workers registered with the State employment offices in

Chart III.—Distribution by marital status of white and Negro women gainful workers and general houseworkers, by age groups, 1930



wage, with the daily wage next in sequence, followed by the monthly rate. Hourly rates vary among the different cities and within the larger cities in different sections of the community. They are, as a rule, uniform within given areas.

A survey⁸ made in 1934 in three cities in Connecticut—Hartford, Waterbury, and Litchfield—covering 1,270 household workers, shows that 63 percent of the 867 full-time resident employees whose wage rates were reported were earning less than \$11.50 per week, but they received room and

four cities—Cincinnati and Lakewood, Ohio; Wilmington, Delaware; and the District of Columbia.⁹ The wage data on these cards are believed to be complete and reliable. While these data do not afford a basis for drawing general conclusions for the entire country, they may be considered representative of the communities where they were gathered.

Data on wages at placement or in the last employment were obtained for 1,734 workers registered in 1936, 1937, and 1938. Weekly rates were

⁸ Connecticut Department of Labor, *Household Employment in Hartford, Waterbury, and Litchfield, Connecticut, 1936*, p. 30.

⁹ Unpublished data, Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

obtained for 979 registrants, daily rates for 450, monthly rates for 160, and hourly rates for 136. Wage rates of couples working in the same household were omitted. Rates are given for cash wages only and do not include meals, lodging, or other remuneration in kind.

For Lakewood, data were obtained only for the weekly wage rates of persons placed in domestic employment. In this city and in each of the other three, and in each year, the most frequent weekly cash wage was from \$5 to \$7. In each of the three areas for which more detailed data are available—Cincinnati, Wilmington, and the District of Columbia—a larger proportion of Negro than of white workers received from \$7 to \$9, but larger proportions of white workers received \$11 and over.

In Cincinnati, Wilmington, and the District daily rates varied from 50 cents to \$3.50; the largest number of workers—164 out of the total 450—received between \$2 and \$2.50 a day. In each of these cities 90 percent of the workers reported to have been working on an hourly basis received from 25 to 30 cents an hour. Of the 160 registrants for whom monthly wage rates were reported in the three cities, 23 were receiving between \$10 and \$25 a month, and 52 were receiving from \$25 to \$35. The rates for 77 persons ranged from \$35 to \$75, and 8 received \$75 and over.

In the records covered by this field study it was found that there was little difference, as a rule, in the wage rates of those who live in the homes of their employers and those who live out, and, in a few instances, wages were lower for those living out. In Hartford and Waterbury the full-time weekly cash wages of nonresident servants were lower than for those "living in." The Connecticut study points out that the difference may partly be due "to the fact that the hours of work for those who live in are in most cases longer than the working hours for those who live out. The type of work done by the latter is often less skilled than that done by the former. Moreover, the girl who lives in her employer's home has to have many qualifications for fitting into the household which employers do not expect of employees who live out."¹⁰

The estimated proportion of workers receiving meals or meals and lodging in domestic service

differs widely in the different occupations and in the given States. Data on the proportion of domestic workers receiving perquisites are based on information available to State employment services through placement of domestic workers. Computations derived from figures for 39 States, as reported by State offices of the United States Employment Service, showed that 4 percent of cooks received cash wages only; among untrained nurses the proportion was 7 percent and among housekeepers 9 percent. The group classified as "all other domestic servants" and the group of laundresses (not in laundries) showed a much larger proportion of workers receiving cash wages only—55 and 69 percent, respectively.¹¹

The best available estimates of average per capita annual earnings of full-time workers in domestic service are those given in *National Income in the United States, 1929-1937*.¹² The estimates include both cash wages and wages in kind. The money equivalent of wages in kind in this employment, representing chiefly board and lodging, was calculated on the basis of the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Even with inclusion of these allowances for wages in kind, the figures for the domestic service group as a whole are lower than corresponding estimates for any other group of wage earners except those engaged in agriculture.

From the standpoint of social insurance, administrative problems associated with remuneration in kind would be largely those of determining the status, value, and method of reporting such items. The question of the status of such items in relation to taxable wages has already been met both under the Social Security Act and under State unemployment compensation laws, which have definitions specifically including under "wages" the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash. The chief difficulties, which lie in evaluating and reporting such items, already exist under present coverage and would not be introduced, though they might be intensified, by the inclusion of domestic workers. Some problems which might arise in inclusion of domestic workers under present provisions of the Social Security Act might be met by use of alternative methods of collecting contributions.

¹¹ Computed from United States Employment Service schedules on Estimate of Prevailing Wages in Domestic Service.

¹² U. S. Department of Commerce, op. cit., p. 38 (table 16).

¹⁰ Connecticut Department of Labor, op. cit., p. 27.

Hours of Work

Domestic workers may be grouped into three categories: full-time workers employed by one employer; day workers, working the entire week but for several employers; day workers, working only part of the week for one or more employers. While part-time work is not limited to the field of domestic service, its prevalence in other occupations is less pronounced, and it is a definite factor to be considered in adjudging the difficulties of wage reporting for domestic workers.

It is difficult to determine what constitutes "full time" in domestic service. The wide range in the number of daily and weekly hours worked by domestic employees would make it difficult to use as a measure the number of hours worked. When some employees, for example, work 17 hours a day, or 80 to 90 hours a week, can those working 8 hours a day or 45 hours a week be considered full-time workers?

Data on hours of work are not available for part-time workers, but even if it is assumed that less than 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week definitely represent part-time work, the range in hours worked is greater than that for any other group of wage earners. A survey¹³ was made in Philadelphia in 1928 covering some 2,800 workers; of the 1,796 workers for whom data on hours were obtained, 1,791 reported working days ranging from a few hours to 16; 1 reported 17 hours, and 4 reported 24. Eighty-four percent of the workers in the group reported a day of 8 or more hours but less than 14; 59 percent reported 11 or more hours but less than 15.

The Connecticut survey,¹⁴ previously mentioned, shows that close to 60 percent of 1,151 household employees worked from 10 to 20 hours per day. The average weekly hours were 65 in Hartford, 59 in Waterbury, and 70 in Litchfield. In each town a few women reported working more than 90 hours a week and one woman reported 108 hours. More than 80 percent of the 1,151 persons worked from 50 to 90 hours a week, and 63 percent worked from 60 to 100 hours per week.

Residence

Perhaps the most distinguishing characteristic of the group of domestic workers, in comparison

with other workers, is the close personal associations between domestic workers and their employers; a considerable proportion of this group live in the homes of their employers, work side by side with them, and are regarded as part of the family. Whether the coverage of domestic workers under old-age insurance would result in a change in relationship which would be unfavorable to the worker is difficult to judge. The increasing tendency of American urban dwellers to live in apartments or in small houses with no living accommodations for resident servants would seem to be making for change in any event. There are fewer children, and many of the activities of the household, such as baking, canning and preserving, and laundry work are performed to an increasing extent by commercial or industrial organizations. These tendencies, together with the use of electrical and other devices to lighten the human labor of housework, reduce the need for full-time service by domestic workers residing in their employers' homes.

Sample studies must be relied on for data on the residence of domestic workers. Of 2,773 domestic workers who reported living status in the Philadelphia survey of 1928, a little more than 50 percent were living on the premises where they worked. Of those "living in" for whom sex was reported, 89.4 percent were female and only 10.6 percent were male.¹⁵

Whether the Philadelphia study reflects the general situation is difficult to say. Compared with the total number of workers in domestic occupations, a sample of a few thousand is insignificant. The 1930 census lists 523,922 families in the United States having resident servants.¹⁶ It is generally held that there are more employers of domestic servants than domestic workers since day workers and part-time workers often are employed by more than one family. Since the number of domestic workers is estimated at upwards of 2 million, and since 524,000 families—not including families with lodgers—are recorded to have full-time resident servants, it would seem that at least one-fourth of the domestic workers "lived in" in 1930.

¹³ U. S. Women's Bureau, op. cit., p. 20.

¹⁴ *Fifteenth Census*, op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 20. "Families designated as 'having servants' include only those reporting servants living in the home and no lodgers. This combination was obtained as a byproduct of the tabulation by number of lodgers, but the mechanical restrictions were such that it was not possible to obtain data for families having both servants and lodgers."

¹⁵ U. S. Women's Bureau. *Household Employment in Philadelphia*, p. 30. 1932.

¹⁶ Connecticut Department of Labor, op. cit., pp. 15-16.

Employer Characteristics

In analyzing the employer group in the field of domestic service one meets certain definite characteristics which differentiate the group from employers in other occupations.

Of families with servants, the one-servant household is a typical employing unit in the United States. Moreover, in view of the large proportion of part-time workers, some of whom have several employers at the same time, and of the relatively small proportion of employers having more than one servant, employers of domestic workers probably outnumber the workers themselves.

This problem of size of employing unit is of importance from the point of view both of administration and of cost. An analysis¹⁷ of wages and employment within the present coverage of the act was made by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance from about 95 percent of the employers' returns for 1937 received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as of August 20, 1938. This analysis showed that 25 percent of the 1.7 million employers reported only one employee wage item for the 6-month period July-December 1937. The total of these wage items constituted only 1.2 percent of the total number, and 1.1 percent of the total amount of such items reported by all employers.

Coverage of employers of domestic service obviously would greatly increase the number of employers concerned with the provisions of the system. Moreover, employers of domestic workers are a highly diverse and scattered group and the vast majority of them cannot be presumed to have had experience with keeping and reporting wage records.

Conclusion

The problems of covering domestic service within the provisions of old-age insurance are largely administrative. Relatively high administrative costs would result from the fact that employers of domestic workers are not a homogeneous or readily identifiable group and that they are scattered throughout the community and in rural areas. Inclusion of domestic workers would more than double the number of employers now

covered while probably it would increase present coverage of workers by only about 7 percent.

The problem of compliance is linked with that of administrative cost. Because of the large number of employers of domestic workers, non-compliance of any considerable proportion would result in a heavy administrative burden. Non-compliance would not necessarily be intentional but might arise because of the difficulty of diffusing information on the program to so large and scattered a group of employers and workers.

Since the benefit formula results in payment of relatively higher benefits to workers whose earnings are low because of low wage rates or brief periods of employment—conditions which are prevalent among domestic workers in private homes—coverage of that group would increase the total amount of benefit payments in a proportion higher than that of the increase in number of covered workers. However, even if domestic employment were not included, many workers in this field acquire rights to benefits through occasional covered employment. It should be noted, further, that many of the factors, such as low wages, which involve questions of administrative difficulties and costs, also illustrate the need of domestic workers for the protection of old-age insurance. Coverage of this group might be expected to lessen obligations which otherwise would be incurred for relief and for old-age assistance.

With the experience already gained in administering the program, the problem of extending coverage to excepted employments is simpler than it would have been earlier. The Social Security Board has expressed the opinion that it is sound social policy to extend old-age insurance to as many of the Nation's workers as possible and has recommended further that the exception of domestic service be eliminated with allowance of a reasonable time before the effective date. In its report to the President and the Congress on proposed changes in the act, the Board declared, "It is believed that the principal administrative difficulties with respect to domestic service will be overcome, just as they will be in the case of agricultural labor, when the individuals affected become generally informed as to the benefits and obligations incident to coverage."

¹⁷ *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 9, pp. 20-24.

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MEDICAL CARE OF 1,000,000 RECIPIENTS OF OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE*

THE RECENT report of the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities, which was submitted by the President to the Congress,¹ has focused Nation-wide attention both on the serious unmet needs for medical service prevailing in this country and on the necessity for developing a national health program. Corroborative evidence of the lack of adequate medical care for needy aged persons appears to be supplied by data reported to the Social Security Board by State agencies administering approved plans for old-age assistance. The data include information on the physical condition and medical care of 1,056,000 persons accepted for old-age assistance, in 50 States² in 1937-38 and in 41 States in selected periods of 1936-37,³ at the time their eligibility was investigated.

The individuals are classified on the records according to whether at the time of investigation they (1) were able to care for themselves, (2) required considerable care from others although not bedridden, or (3) were bedridden. The records show further the numbers in each group who were reported to be receiving medical care and the types of medical care received. Types of care include treatment by individual physicians, care in clinics and hospitals, and care from other types of practitioner such as an osteopath or a chiropractor. For the purpose of these studies, a person was considered to be under an individual physician's care only if he received treatment at home or at the physician's office.

The information here presented is based for the most part on the statement of the applicant and the observation of the worker in the public-assistance agency who conducted the investigation rather than on a medical diagnosis; the data concerning types of medical care usually represent the applicant's unverified statement.

*Prepared in the Social Data Section, Division of Public Assistance Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

¹ H. Doc. 120, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.

² The term "State" is used in this article to include the District of Columbia and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

³ In 1936-37, 43 States were administering old-age assistance programs under plans approved by the Social Security Board, but only 41 States reported information on this subject. For the period covered in different States see *Second Annual Report of the Social Security Board*, 1937, p. 142.

Physical Condition

A person was considered bedridden if he was confined to his bed because of chronic illness or infirmity, but not if he was ill or incapacitated temporarily. Persons listed as requiring considerable care from others were those so feeble or incapacitated by chronic illness as to need assistance in dressing, eating, and moving about the

Table 1.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during selected periods of the fiscal year 1936-37 and during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States¹ with plans approved by the Social Security Board

Physical condition	Recipients accepted			
	1936-37 Total	1937-38		
		Total	Male	Female
	Number			
Total.....	470,527	585,877	306,214	279,663
Able to care for self.....	295,630	487,336	260,724	226,612
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care.....	63,447	82,918	38,980	43,938
Bedridden.....	11,137	15,563	6,474	9,089
	Percent			
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to care for self.....	84.1	83.2	85.2	81.0
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care.....	13.5	14.2	12.7	15.7
Bedridden.....	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.3

¹ See footnote 3, page 21; in 1937-38, 50 States were administering programs.

² Includes 313 recipients whose physical condition was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

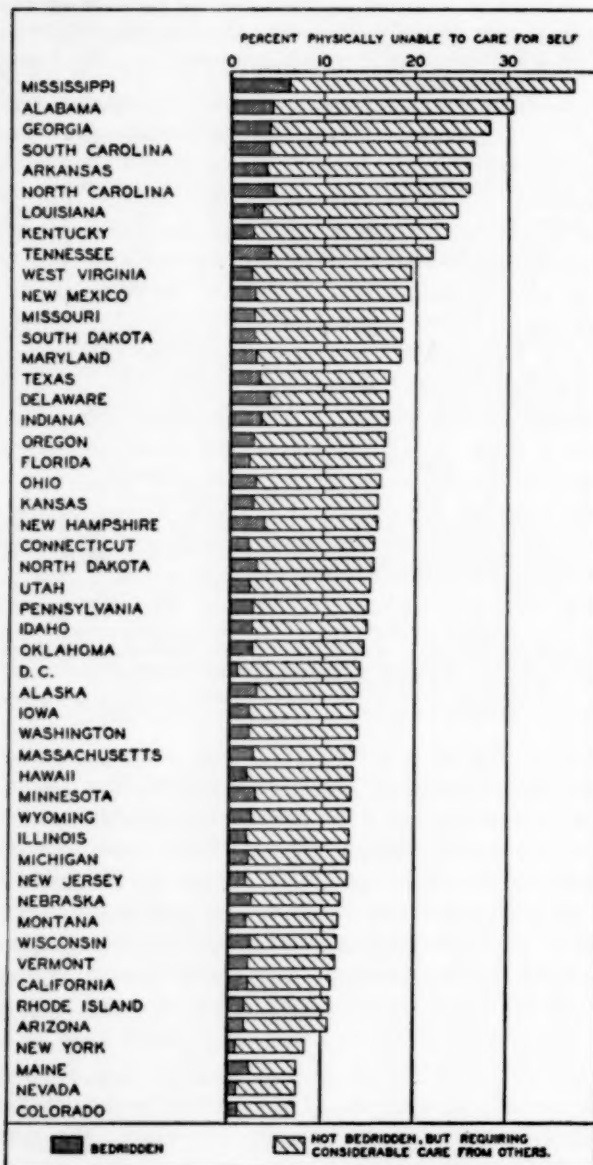
³ Includes 60 recipients (36 male, 24 female) whose physical condition was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

home. Those not requiring such assistance were deemed to be able to care for themselves. Bedridden persons may be readily identified, but the line of demarcation between those needing considerable care and those able to care for themselves is not so clean-cut. Judgments inevitably differ as to what constitutes considerable care and what constitutes incidental attention. Moreover, among the persons reported as able to care for themselves are many with serious disabilities who need considerable care but do not receive it because there is no one to give it. Despite the fact that the classification is not entirely objective, the per-

centage distributions according to physical condition are remarkably consistent for the 2 years.

Of the 1,056,000 persons added to the old-age assistance rolls in 1936-37 and 1937-38, as shown in table 1, about 883,000, or slightly more than four-fifths, were reported at the time of investigation to be able to care for themselves. This group probably includes a small number of persons suffering from acute illness and confined to bed at the time of investigation. About 146,000 persons,

Chart I.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38 in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board



or 14 percent of the recipients, were said to need considerable care but were not bedridden. Only 27,000 old persons, or 2.5 percent, were bedridden. This relatively small percentage may be explained in part by the fact that the Social Security Act does not permit Federal participation in grants to persons in public institutions, and also that the plans of a number of States do not permit grants to residents of private institutions. There are many bedridden aged persons in such institutions who do not come within the scope of the old-age assistance program. The 1937-38 data, which are more detailed than the 1936-37 figures, show somewhat higher percentages of women than of men in the group who were bedridden, as well as among those who required care.

An analysis of the 1937-38 data, by States, is shown in table 2 and chart I. These data would seem to indicate larger percentages in the southern States of recipients physically unable to care for themselves. The highest percentages of persons requiring considerable care were found in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Kentucky, and highest percentages of bedridden persons were reported for Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Delaware, and South Carolina. From the available information it is impossible to draw conclusions as to what these larger percentages in the southern States indicate. It may be that there is a higher incidence of illness among the general population in these States or that larger proportions of the recipients accepted for old-age assistance are drawn from the physically handicapped.

Medical Care as Reported

An applicant was said to be under medical care or supervision if he was actually receiving treatment at the time of investigation or considered himself still to be under the care of a physician, clinic, or practitioner other than a doctor of medicine. No objective criteria were established and applied uniformly in all States to determine how long a person might still be considered under medical care without actually receiving such care. Unquestionably individual workers preparing the social histories of applicants had different concepts of what constitutes being under care. It is highly probable also that many old persons stated that they were under care of a physician, other practitioner, or clinic, when considerable time had

elapsed since they had received any medical attention. Furthermore, there are situations in which the applicant might consider it to his advantage not to report the receipt of free clinic care.

The deficiency of medical care for aged persons in the lowest income brackets is indicated by the fact that in 1936-37 and 1937-38 only 220,000, or about 21 percent of the 1,030,000 persons for whom the information was given, were reported to be receiving medical care or supervision. This percentage is significant when considered in relation to the high incidence of disability and chronic disease among the aged and also to the findings of the Technical Committee on Medical Care that persons in the lower income classes of the population generally receive less medical care than those in more favorable economic circumstances.⁴

Of the old persons accepted for assistance in 1936-37 and in 1937-38, about 189,000, or 18 percent, were reported to be under the care of individual physicians; 23,000, or 2 percent, were receiving clinic care; approximately 3,600, or less than 0.5 percent, were in hospitals; and about 4,500, or roughly 0.5 percent, were under the care of practitioners other than doctors of medicine. (See table 3.) Approximately 810,000 persons, or 79 percent, were reported to be receiving no medical attention. There is no way of evaluating the quality or adequacy of the medical care received.

As would be expected, larger proportions of the recipients who were bedridden or required care from others than of those able to care for themselves were reported as receiving medical care. In 1937-38, as is indicated in table 3 and chart II, about 78 percent of the bedridden and 48 percent of those requiring assistance in dressing, eating, and moving about were reported to be receiving some medical care or supervision, as contrasted with only 15 percent of those able to care for themselves. It seems highly probable that many of the persons in this latter group were also in need of medical care, since many aged persons have chronic ailments which should be given at least periodic attention.

Of the recipients who were bedridden, 70 percent were reported to be under the care of an individual physician, 4 percent in hospitals, 2 percent under the care of clinics, and 2 percent receiving care from other practitioners. Of the group of aged

persons requiring considerable care from others, 43 percent were reported to be under the care of an individual physician, 1 percent were in hospitals, 3 percent were receiving care in clinics, and 1 per-

Table 2.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

Region and State	Total recipients accepted	Percent of recipients with specified physical condition		
		Able to care for self	Not bedridden but requiring considerable care	Bedridden
Total.....	1 585,877	83.2	14.2	2.6
Region I:				
Connecticut.....	2,797	84.5	13.6	1.9
Maine.....	10,356	92.7	5.1	2.2
Massachusetts.....	19,550	86.6	10.9	2.5
New Hampshire.....	987	84.1	12.3	3.6
Rhode Island.....	2,588	89.2	9.1	1.7
Vermont.....	2,052	88.6	9.3	2.1
Region II:				
New York.....	23,423	91.8	7.5	.7
Region III:				
Delaware.....	147	83.0	12.9	4.1
New Jersey.....	6,928	87.2	11.1	1.7
Pennsylvania.....	20,266	88.1	12.6	2.4
Region IV:				
District of Columbia.....	987	85.9	13.3	.8
Maryland.....	4,952	81.7	15.6	2.7
North Carolina.....	33,060	74.3	21.2	4.5
West Virginia.....	4,498	80.5	17.3	2.2
Region V:				
Kentucky.....	8,757	76.6	21.1	2.3
Michigan.....	41,323	87.1	10.9	2.0
Ohio.....	19,020	83.8	13.5	2.7
Region VI:				
Illinois.....	25,133	87.1	11.1	1.8
Indiana.....	9,166	83.0	13.7	3.3
Wisconsin.....	9,209	88.4	9.3	2.3
Region VII:				
Alabama.....	6,470	69.6	25.9	4.5
Florida.....	21,082	83.4	14.6	2.0
Georgia.....	36,700	72.0	23.7	4.3
Mississippi.....	1,992	62.9	30.8	6.3
South Carolina.....	24,415	73.7	22.2	4.1
Tennessee.....	24,647	78.2	17.6	4.2
Region VIII:				
Iowa.....	14,316	86.2	11.7	2.1
Minnesota.....	8,855	86.9	10.3	2.8
Nebraska.....	3,510	88.1	9.6	2.3
North Dakota.....	1,486	84.5	12.7	2.8
South Dakota.....	8,988	81.5	16.0	2.5
Region IX:				
Arkansas.....	6,966	74.3	21.9	3.8
Kansas.....	21,516	84.1	13.5	2.4
Missouri.....	29,012	81.5	16.1	2.4
Oklahoma.....	7,432	85.5	12.1	2.4
Region X:				
Louisiana.....	8,479	75.5	21.2	3.3
New Mexico.....	1,002	80.9	16.6	2.5
Texas.....	16,934	82.9	14.0	3.1
Region XI:				
Arizona.....	6,540	80.3	9.1	1.6
Colorado.....	11,833	92.6	6.2	1.0
Idaho.....	1,546	85.2	12.5	2.3
Montana.....	3,216	88.3	9.9	1.8
Utah.....	7,585	84.8	13.1	2.1
Wyoming.....	531	87.0	10.7	2.3
Region XII:				
California.....	47,954	80.0	8.9	2.1
Nevada.....	2,145	92.7	6.5	.8
Oregon.....	7,169	83.2	14.3	2.5
Washington.....	9,858	86.2	11.7	2.1
Territories:				
Alaska.....	554	86.1	11.0	2.9
Hawaii.....	945	86.7	11.5	1.8

¹ Includes 60 recipients whose physical condition was unknown (Tennessee 1, Missouri 27, New Mexico 4, Texas 20, and Hawaii 8); these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

⁴H. Doc. 120, op. cit., p. 52.

cent were under care of practitioners other than doctors of medicine.

Of the small group of persons in hospitals at the time of investigation, it is probable that some were receiving temporary medical or surgical treatment, since few States, if any, accept persons for old-age assistance if they require prolonged hospital care. The small number of persons attending clinics may be explained not only by the dearth of clinical facilities existing in many States, particularly outside the large cities, but also by the difficulties encountered by aged persons in getting to clinics. Accessibility of services for the individual must be given special consideration if the

Table 3.—Old-age assistance: Medical care or supervision and physical condition of recipients accepted during selected periods of the fiscal year 1936-37 and during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States¹ with plans approved by the Social Security Board

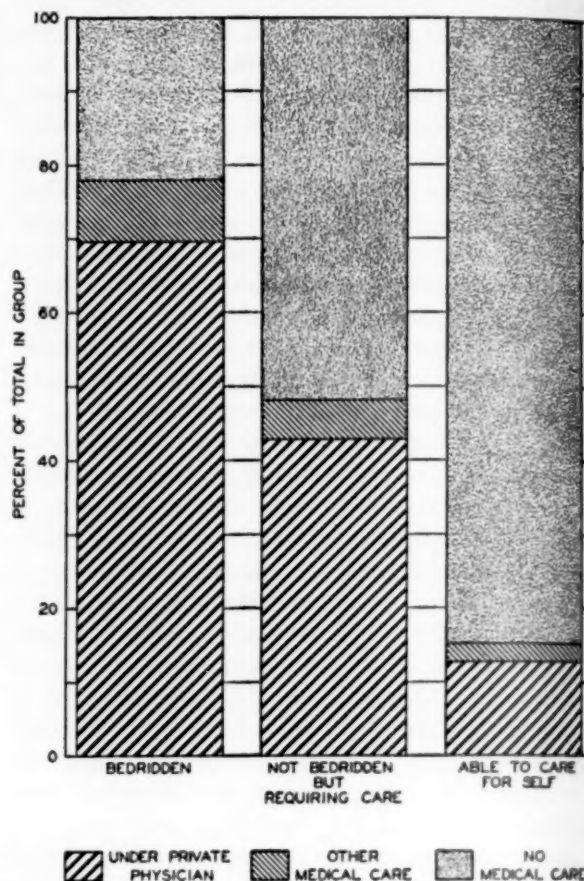
Medical care or super- vision	Recipients accepted				
	1936-37 Total	1937-38			
		Total	Able to care for self	Not bed- ridden but requiring consider- able care	Bed- ridden
Number					
Total.....	1,470,527	1,585,877	487,336	82,918	15,563
None.....	355,684	454,681	408,978	42,267	3,416
Some.....	95,822	124,336	72,962	39,375	11,987
Under individual physician.....	82,448	106,163	60,522	34,918	10,717
In hospital.....	1,549	2,039	639	758	639
In clinic.....	10,171	13,293	10,253	2,722	317
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	1,654	2,841	1,548	977	314
Percent					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	78.8	78.5	84.9	51.8	22.2
Some.....	21.2	21.5	15.1	48.2	77.8
Under individual physician.....	18.3	18.3	12.6	42.8	69.6
In hospital.....	.3	.4	.1	.9	4.1
In clinic.....	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.3	2.1
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	.4	.5	.3	1.2	2.0

¹ See footnote 3, page 21; in 1937-38, 50 States were administering programs.

² Includes 19,021 recipients (15,994 able to care for self, 2,590 not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others, 272 bedridden, and 165 whose physical condition was unknown) for whom information concerning medical care was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

³ Includes 6,890 recipients (5,396 able to care for self, 1,276 not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others, 160 bedridden, and 28 whose physical condition was unknown) for whom information concerning medical care was unknown; also includes 60 recipients (20 with no medical care or supervision, 6 under individual physician, 3 in hospital, 1 in clinic, 2 under care of other type of practitioner or agency, and 28 with medical care or supervision unknown) for whom information concerning physical condition was unknown. These cases were omitted in computing percentages.

Chart II.—Old-age assistance: Medical care or supervision, according to physical condition, of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38 in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board



medical needs of the aged are to be adequately met.

The percentage of persons in each State receiving medical care or supervision in 1937-38, according to physical condition, is shown in table 4. Oregon had the highest proportion of such recipients, 36 percent. Other States reporting relatively large percentages of such recipients were Mississippi, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. States in which medical care was being supplied to less than 15 percent of the recipients were Alaska, New Mexico, Arizona, West Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, Montana, and Oklahoma.

Although in 1937-38 only 15 percent of all persons classified as able to care for themselves were reported to be receiving medical care or supervision, 20 percent or more were receiving some medical attention in each of the New England States except Massachusetts and also in Oregon,

New York, the District of Columbia, Mississippi, Ohio, New Jersey, and Indiana. States in which medical care or supervision was being provided for 60 percent or more of the old persons who

required considerable care from others are Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, and Idaho.

Table 4.—Old-age assistance: Medical care or supervision, according to physical condition, of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

Region and State	All recipients		Able to care for self		Not bedridden but requiring considerable care		Bedridden	
	Number	Percent having some medical care or supervision	Number	Percent having some medical care or supervision	Number	Percent having some medical care or supervision	Number	Percent having some medical care or supervision
Total.....	¹ 585,877	21.5	² 487,336	15.1	³ 82,918	48.2	⁴ 15,563	77.8
Region I:								
Connecticut.....	2,797	30.5	2,363	24.1	381	62.2	⁵ 53	.....
Maine.....	10,356	23.1	9,602	21.1	531	41.6	223	62.5
Massachusetts.....	19,550	26.8	16,938	19.5	2,127	70.9	485	91.2
New Hampshire.....	987	30.5	830	23.6	121	62.8	⁵ 36	.....
Rhode Island.....	2,588	29.0	2,309	26.0	234	58.5	⁵ 45	.....
Vermont.....	2,052	26.7	1,819	20.8	191	69.3	⁵ 42	.....
Region II:								
New York.....	23,423	28.0	21,503	24.5	1,757	66.5	163	76.1
Region III:								
Delaware.....	147	16.3	122	8.2	⁵ 19	.....	⁵ 6	.....
New Jersey.....	6,928	27.1	6,042	20.9	767	66.4	119	59.9
Pennsylvania.....	20,266	19.9	17,254	12.1	2,534	56.7	478	88.6
Region IV:								
District of Columbia.....	987	25.5	848	22.9	131	39.7	⁵ 8	.....
Maryland.....	4,952	25.5	4,047	18.3	770	52.9	135	84.4
North Carolina.....	33,060	23.3	24,565	12.8	7,012	47.7	1,483	81.8
West Virginia.....	4,498	12.5	3,619	8.0	780	27.2	⁵ 99	.....
Region V:								
Kentucky.....	5,757	19.4	4,408	10.7	1,215	45.3	134	66.9
Michigan.....	41,323	23.1	36,002	17.0	4,506	60.6	815	84.9
Ohio.....	19,020	29.0	15,938	21.2	2,563	65.6	519	88.9
Region VI:								
Illinois.....	25,133	21.6	21,882	16.0	2,802	56.6	449	79.7
Indiana.....	9,166	27.9	7,604	20.4	1,257	59.0	305	87.6
Wisconsin.....	9,209	18.2	8,140	12.4	855	56.2	214	89.3
Region VII:								
Alabama.....	6,470	22.7	4,501	15.0	1,674	35.2	295	68.8
Florida.....	21,082	17.6	17,587	12.6	3,068	39.9	427	67.9
Georgia.....	36,700	20.5	26,422	12.5	8,696	35.7	1,582	70.7
Mississippi.....	1,992	33.5	1,252	21.5	614	49.3	126	75.4
South Carolina.....	24,415	15.7	17,993	8.9	5,425	28.4	997	69.2
Tennessee.....	24,647	12.7	10,271	6.9	4,351	27.1	1,024	62.2
Region VIII:								
Iowa.....	14,316	21.4	12,336	15.5	1,681	53.8	299	81.6
Minnesota.....	8,855	17.8	7,693	11.7	911	81.7	251	81.0
Nebraska.....	3,810	19.1	3,090	13.4	338	87.1	⁵ 82	.....
North Dakota.....	1,486	19.4	1,256	13.4	188	48.4	⁵ 42	.....
South Dakota.....	8,988	27.1	7,331	19.9	1,435	56.1	222	78.3
Region IX:								
Arkansas.....	6,966	16.8	5,176	9.9	1,525	33.1	265	59.9
Kansas.....	21,516	23.8	18,089	17.2	2,904	53.2	523	85.0
Missouri.....	29,012	24.1	23,620	16.3	4,664	54.3	701	84.5
Oklahoma.....	7,432	14.8	6,354	8.9	902	44.1	176	75.7
Region X:								
Louisiana.....	8,479	27.7	6,399	19.3	1,796	49.8	284	76.4
New Mexico.....	1,002	9.9	807	7.2	166	16.3	⁵ 25	.....
Texas.....	16,934	23.1	14,030	15.6	2,362	54.7	522	81.9
Region XI:								
Arizona.....	6,540	10.5	5,836	7.3	597	32.2	107	61.6
Colorado.....	11,833	14.1	10,976	10.4	735	57.3	119	79.8
Idaho.....	1,546	20.6	1,317	12.9	194	60.3	⁵ 35	.....
Montana.....	3,216	14.8	2,841	10.2	310	44.6	⁵ 86	.....
Utah.....	7,585	18.1	6,435	11.1	963	53.3	157	83.3
Wyoming.....	531	23.7	462	18.2	⁵ 57	.....	⁵ 12	.....
Region XII:								
California.....	47,954	17.1	42,681	12.3	4,282	51.6	991	79.0
Nevada.....	2,145	15.1	1,988	13.1	139	39.4	⁵ 18	.....
Oregon.....	7,169	35.6	5,968	28.8	1,025	65.3	176	91.4
Washington.....	9,858	25.6	8,501	19.8	1,152	57.7	205	84.4
Territories:								
Alaska.....	554	6.3	477	3.8	⁵ 61	.....	⁵ 16	.....
Hawaii.....	945	20.1	812	14.0	108	54.8	⁵ 17	.....

¹ Includes 60 recipients whose physical condition was unknown. Total also includes 6,860 recipients for whom type of medical care or supervision was unknown. These cases were omitted in computing percentages.

² Includes 5,396 recipients for whom type of medical care or supervision was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

³ Includes 1,276 recipients for whom type of medical care or supervision was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

⁴ Includes 160 recipients for whom type of medical care or supervision was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

⁵ Number too small for significant percentage distribution.

In all States, as is shown in chart III and table 5, the great majority of persons receiving medical service were under the care of individual physicians who treated them in their offices or in the home. These physicians may have been paid from public or private funds or by the aged person himself, or may have given service without recompense. In the 50 States, 85 percent of all those under medical supervision had individual physicians. In Vermont, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Maine, over 95 percent were under the care of individual physicians.

Exceptionally large percentages of the recipients receiving medical attention were attending clinics or out-patient departments of hospitals in Hawaii, the District of Columbia, New York, California, Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington, and New Jersey. The percentages of recipients for whom public or private hospital care was being provided were highest in California, Nevada, Montana, and Arizona. Treatment by "other practitioners" was relatively more common in West Virginia, Wyoming, California, Montana, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Idaho, than in the other States.

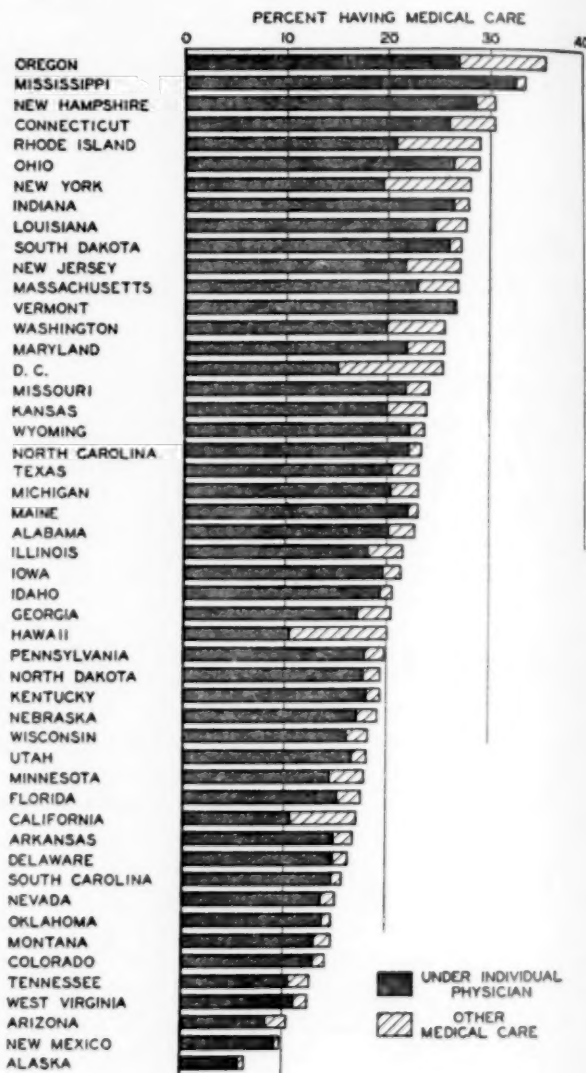
Medical Care While Receiving Assistance

Comparatively little is known concerning the medical care received by recipients of old-age assistance after they are approved for assistance. Under the provisions of the Social Security Act the Federal Government can participate only in payments made directly to recipients. It is impossible to determine the extent to which recipients may provide medical care for themselves out of the small cash grants which they receive. Some States include an allowance for medical care in the individual budget from which the amount of the grant to the recipient is computed. The Social Security Board has recently approved the setting up in State public-assistance agencies of pooled funds for providing medical care to recipients of old-age assistance. Under this plan an allowance for medical care may be made in the budget of the individual recipient and this allowance turned over by him voluntarily to the pooled fund. From this fund the cost of medical care received by recipients of old-age assistance may be met.

The Federal Government has not been able to participate in payments made directly to physicians and hospitals for the care of recipients of old-age assistance, but some payments for such

services were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, from State old-age assistance funds in Alabama, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin. Although only a few States provide for hospitalization and other medical care from

Chart III.—Old-age assistance: Medical care of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38 in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board



State old-age assistance funds, at least 12 States provide hospitalization and other medical care from general relief funds.⁵ Free medical and hospital care in some States is provided by agencies other than the relief agencies.

⁵ *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (December 1938), p. 41.

The provision of more adequate medical care to recipients of old-age assistance, either through the device of the pooled fund or by other means yet to be developed, is one of the major problems toward which administrators of old-age assis-

tance programs are now directing attention.

The next Bulletin article dealing with the social characteristics of the recipients of old-age assistance will discuss their age, race, and nativity.

Table 5.—Old-age assistance: Type of medical care or supervision of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

Region and State	Total recipients accepted	Recipients having no medical care or supervision	Recipients having some medical care or supervision				
			Number	Percent having specified type			
				Under individual physician	In clinic	In hospital	Under care of other type of practitioner or agency
Total.....	1 585, 877	454, 681	124, 336	85. 4	10. 7	1. 6	2. 3
Region I:							
Connecticut.....	2, 797	1, 943	854	85. 2	10. 2	2. 1	2. 5
Maine.....	10, 356	7, 968	2, 388	96. 0	1. 6	. 4	2. 0
Massachusetts.....	19, 550	14, 213	5, 207	85. 3	9. 0	3. 2	2. 5
New Hampshire.....	987	685	301	93. 7	. 3	1. 7	4. 3
Rhode Island.....	2, 588	1, 839	749	72. 1	24. 4	2. 4	1. 1
Vermont.....	2, 052	1, 482	541	99. 1		. 5	. 4
Region II:							
New York.....	23, 423	16, 826	6, 548	69. 5	27. 2	1. 6	1. 7
Region III:							
Delaware.....	147	123	¹ 24				
New Jersey.....	6, 928	5, 049	1, 879	80. 6	15. 8	. 9	2. 7
Pennsylvania.....	20, 266	15, 651	3, 885	89. 9	7. 4	1. 3	1. 4
Region IV:							
District of Columbia.....	987	735	262	59. 1	38. 1	1. 6	1. 2
Maryland.....	4, 952	3, 680	1, 259	86. 0	11. 4	2. 0	. 6
North Carolina.....	33, 060	24, 456	7, 433	94. 7	2. 4	. 6	2. 3
West Virginia.....	4, 498	3, 935	563	89. 7	1. 2	. 4	8. 7
Region V:							
Kentucky.....	5, 757	4, ¹ 03	1, 082	92. 7	8. 2	. 3	1. 8
Michigan.....	41, 323	30, 855	9, 288	87. 6	10. 3	. 6	1. 6
Ohio.....	19, 020	13, 301	5, 434	91. 1	8. 1	1. 7	2. 1
Region VI:							
Illinois.....	25, 133	19, 666	5, 436	83. 7	10. 7	1. 4	4. 2
Indiana.....	9, 166	6, 607	2, 559	94. 8	1. 5	2. 0	1. 7
Wisconsin.....	9, 209	7, 530	1, 678	88. 6	7. 5		3. 9
Region VII:							
Alabama.....	6, 470	4, 947	1, 452	89. 1	8. 1	. 6	2. 2
Florida.....	21, 082	17, 305	3, 703	86. 4	10. 3	1. 4	1. 9
Georgia.....	36, 700	28, 960	7, 445	83. 7	14. 4	. 3	1. 6
Mississippi.....	1, 992	1, 304	656	97. 6	. 2	. 1	2. 1
South Carolina.....	24, 415	20, 461	3, 806	93. 8	3. 7	. 7	1. 8
Tennessee.....	24, 647	21, 091	3, 074	83. 1	13. 5	1. 0	2. 4
Region VIII:							
Iowa.....	14, 316	11, 242	3, 064	91. 9	6. 0	1. 0	1. 1
Minnesota.....	8, 855	7, 197	1, 557	81. 4	11. 4	3. 6	3. 6
Nebraska.....	3, 510	2, 817	666	89. 5	4. 8	2. 4	3. 3
North Dakota.....	1, 486	1, 187	255	91. 9	1. 1	3. 5	3. 5
South Dakota.....	8, 988	6, 523	2, 421	96. 0	. 6	. 6	2. 9
Region IX:							
Arkansas.....	6, 966	5, 766	1, 168	88. 7	7. 4	. 4	3. 5
Kansas.....	21, 516	16, 185	5, 043	84. 1	13. 3	. 7	1. 9
Missouri.....	29, 012	21, 702	6, 884	90. 7	7. 3	. 6	1. 4
Oklahoma.....	7, 432	6, 279	1, 088	93. 9	2. 9	. 6	2. 6
Region X:							
Louisiana.....	8, 479	6, 109	2, 339	89. 0	8. 6	1. 4	1. 0
New Mexico.....	1, 002	868	¹ 96				
Texas.....	16, 934	12, 999	3, 923	88. 7	8. 1	1. 3	1. 9
Region XI:							
Arizona.....	6, 540	5, 851	689	79. 5	13. 7	4. 6	2. 2
Colorado.....	11, 833	10, 075	1, 647	92. 3	4. 0	2. 2	1. 5
Idaho.....	1, 546	1, 208	314	94. 3		1. 6	4. 1
Montana.....	3, 216	2, 723	471	88. 7	1. 5	5. 3	4. 5
Utah.....	7, 585	6, 131	1, 353	91. 9	4. 1	1. 0	3. 0
Wyoming.....	531	405	126	93. 6		. 8	5. 6
Region XII:							
California.....	47, 954	39, 351	8, 134	62. 2	25. 0	7. 8	5. 0
Nevada.....	2, 145	1, 803	322	90. 4	. 3	6. 8	2. 5
Oregon.....	7, 169	4, 548	2, 513	75. 5	22. 0	. 8	1. 7
Washington.....	9, 858	7, 336	2, 622	78. 0	18. 1	1. 7	2. 2
Territories:							
Alaska.....	554	518	¹ 35				
Hawaii.....	945	713	178	52. 3	89. 9	8. 9	3. 9

¹ Includes 6,860 recipients for whom medical care or supervision was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

² Number too small for significant percentage distribution.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

DIVISION OF RESEARCH • DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS

Review of the Month

THE MONTH of January marked the first claims and benefit experience in 16 States, Alaska, and Hawaii, bringing to 49 the total number of jurisdictions in which benefits are now payable. The only States in which benefits are not as yet payable are Illinois and Montana, where benefit-paying operations will begin in July 1939. The addition of the 18 jurisdictions makes unemployment benefits available to about 5.7 million additional workers; about 26 million workers with wage credits are now covered in the States paying benefits.

Only \$614,387 was paid in the States in which benefits were first payable in January. This relatively small volume of benefits paid was due mainly to the waiting-period provisions of the various State laws. As workers complete these waiting periods they will be eligible for unemployment compensation in subsequent weeks of unemployment.

In all benefit-paying States, payments to workers who were either totally or partially unemployed amounted to about \$29.2 million in January, an increase of approximately \$3.2 million over December. For the 31 States in which benefits were paid in both December and January the increase was \$2.6 million or 9.9 percent. This increase reflected unemployment arising from the customary lay-offs following the Christmas season as well as the filing of new claims by workers who had either exhausted their wage credits in the previous year or whose credits accruing from earnings during 1938 became available for benefit payments on January 1, 1939. Increases in the amounts paid out were reported by 21 of the 31 States which paid benefits in December. States reporting increases of more than 30 percent were Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont. Increases of between 15 and 30 percent were reported by Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. New Mexico and Oklahoma, which began payments in December, showed the sharp increases usually experienced by States in the initial stages of benefit-payment operations.

Initial claims received in local offices of State agencies totaled 1,236,001 in January. For those States in which claims were accepted in both December and January, the increase amounted to 30 percent. Extreme increases of more than 100 percent occurred in Louisiana, South Carolina, and West Virginia, while increases ranging between 50 and 100 percent were reported by Alabama, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia. About 468,900 or 37.9 percent of these claims were filed in the 18 new States.

Of the dispositions made during January by the State agencies, it will be noted that most of the States allowed between 60 and 90 percent. Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, however, allowed more than 90 percent of the initial claims disposed of. On the other hand, Kentucky and Alaska allowed 56.5 and 32.6 percent, respectively. The relatively large proportion of dispositions resulting in disallowances in Kentucky was chiefly due to insufficient wage credits, while in Alaska the seasonality provisions reduced the number of claimants eligible for benefits. The relatively high proportion of disallowances for "other" reasons in Oregon was caused by the agency's seasonality regulations and, in Indiana, by the failure of claimants to satisfy waiting-period requirements.

The high percentages of claims disallowed in some of the States are largely attributable to the following factors: (1) A considerable number of workers file for unemployment benefits although they may not have previously worked in covered employment and consequently have no wage credits; (2) a certain number of those who have worked in covered employment have not worked long enough or earned enough to be eligible for benefits; and (3) in the States which paid benefits over a considerable period of 1938, claims are filed by workers who exhausted their wage credits in that year and who file again on the assumption that they are eligible for further benefits because of the beginning of a new calendar year. Many of these claimants are found to be ineligible for benefits because of insufficient wage credits. Other reasons for which claims are disallowed include

Table 1.—State unemployment compensation funds:¹ Total funds available for benefits, cumulative collections and interest, benefits charged, and ratios of benefits charged to collections, by States, as of Jan. 31, 1939
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Month and year benefits first payable	Total funds available for bene- fits as of Jan. 31, 1939			Cumulative collections ⁴ and interest ¹	Benefits charged				Ratio of—	
		Amount ²	Percent- age change from Dec. 31, 1938	Index ³		Cumula- tive total through Jan. 31, 1939 ⁵	Decem- ber 1938	January 1939		1939 bene- fits to 1938 con- tributions (percent)	Total benefits to cumu- lative col- lections and in- terest (percent)
								Amount	Percent- age change from De- cember		
Total, all States		\$1,042,466	+4.7	124.0	\$1,467,463	\$424,997	\$26,009	\$29,097	+9.8	34.8	29.0
States collecting monthly, total		348,852	+3.8	129.6	513,383	164,531	7,949	9,509	+19.0	40.8	32.0
District of Columbia	January 1938	11,257	+4.4	191.0	13,090	1,833	158	161	+1.9	25.3	14.0
Georgia	January 1939	16,333	+5.4	105.4	16,353	20	(⁷)	20	(⁷)	2.4	.1
Hawaii	do	3,492	+7.5	107.5	3,492	0	(⁷)	0	(⁷)	0	0
Louisiana ⁶	January 1938	13,361	+4.4	174.6	17,881	4,520	426	513	+20.4	48.0	25.3
Mississippi	April 1938	3,460	+3.4	118.7	5,065	1,605	160	190	+18.8	62.8	31.7
New Hampshire	January 1938	4,532	+4.2	106.7	7,401	2,869	172	138	-19.8	43.0	38.8
New York	do	143,675	+3.4	146.1	235,603	91,928	3,871	4,605	+19.0	49.4	39.0
North Carolina	do	11,826	+5.6	125.6	20,493	8,667	411	451	+9.7	41.7	42.3
North Dakota	January 1939	2,010	+6.0	106.0	2,021	11	(⁷)	11	(⁷)	8.8	.5
Oklahoma	December 1938	13,384	+1.4	105.9	13,842	468	71	387	(⁷)	67.5	3.3
Oregon	January 1938	6,249	+2.8	106.7	12,672	6,423	378	507	+34.1	75.0	50.7
Rhode Island ¹⁰	do	7,488	+7.6	94.3	17,119	9,631	262	338	+29.0	39.0	56.3
South Carolina	July 1938	8,117	+3.2	129.5	8,898	781	137	186	+35.8	42.3	8.8
Texas	January 1938	33,878	+3.3	171.5	44,311	10,433	1,015	1,090	+7.4	40.8	23.5
Vermont	do	2,138	+4.8	151.4	3,019	881	43	59	+37.2	38.1	29.2
Washington	January 1939	20,115	+6.5	106.5	20,136	21	(⁷)	21	(⁷)	1.7	.1
West Virginia	January 1938	7,926	+9.8	77.7	20,331	12,405	331	340	+2.7	32.4	61.0
Wisconsin	July 1936	39,611	+4.3	130.8	51,656	12,045	514	492	-4.3	22.9	23.3
States collecting quar- terly, total		693,614	+5.4	122.9	954,080	260,466	18,060	19,588	+8.8	32.4	27.3
Alabama	January 1938	9,158	+23.7	103.6	17,694	8,536	445	409	-8.1	18.8	48.2
Alaska	January 1939	932	+5.3	103.3	936	4	(⁷)	4	(⁷)	7.7	.4
Arizona	January 1938	2,154	+11.2	107.0	4,192	2,038	131	136	+3.8	38.4	48.6
Arkansas	January 1939	5,777	+8.8	108.8	5,794	17	(⁷)	17	(⁷)	3.4	.3
California ¹¹	January 1938	111,116	+3.2	165.4	137,455	26,339	2,873	2,628	-8.5	43.0	19.2
Colorado	January 1939	9,707	+8.5	108.5	9,757	50	(⁷)	50	(⁷)	6.1	.5
Connecticut	January 1938	18,877	+16.1	123.3	31,605	12,728	449	474	+5.6	15.4	40.3
Delaware	January 1939	4,333	+10.7	110.7	4,354	21	(⁷)	21	(⁷)	4.8	.5
Florida	do	11,270	+14.2	114.2	11,270	0	(⁷)	0	(⁷)	0	0
Idaho	September 1938	3,285	+2.3	109.2	3,934	649	213	283	+32.9	79.2	16.5
Indiana	April 1938	25,118	+9.9	92.7	42,914	17,796	1,563	1,490	-4.7	39.7	41.5
Iowa	July 1938	10,750	-6.1	107.9	14,107	3,367	563	771	+36.9	(¹²)	23.8
Kansas	January 1939	11,249	+10.5	110.5	11,291	42	(⁷)	42	(⁷)	3.8	.4
Kentucky ¹³	do	21,142	+11.6	111.6	21,142	0	(⁷)	0	(⁷)	0	0
Maine	January 1938	2,982	+21.4	79.3	7,883	4,901	417	366	-12.2	41.0	62.2
Maryland	do	11,073	+19.4	122.3	21,843	10,770	563	626	+11.2	25.8	49.3
Massachusetts	do	54,651	+5.6	130.8	83,264	28,613	1,787	1,518	-15.1	34.1	34.4
Michigan	July 1938	42,251	+12.0	66.8	85,813	43,562	4,162	3,661	-12.0	44.7	50.8
Minnesota	January 1938	16,382	+1.6	137.4	25,374	8,992	512	832	+62.5	76.5	35.4
Missouri	January 1939	37,069	+8.9	108.9	37,084	15	(⁷)	15	(⁷)	.5	(¹⁴)
Nebraska	do	8,061	+13.8	113.8	8,093	32	(⁷)	32	(⁷)	3.2	.4
Nevada	do	1,713	+12.1	112.1	1,721	8	(⁷)	8	(⁷)	4.0	.5
New Jersey ¹⁵	do	70,746	+6.1	106.1	71,007	261	(⁷)	261	(⁷)	6.1	.4
New Mexico	December 1938	2,720	+10.0	110.6	2,796	76	9	67	(⁷)	21.3	2.7
Ohio	January 1939	102,734	+5.0	105.0	102,739	5	(⁷)	5	(⁷)	.1	(¹⁶)
Pennsylvania	January 1938	69,397	-1.7	98.4	145,853	76,456	3,585	4,916	+37.1	131.9	52.4
South Dakota	January 1939	2,234	+13.0	113.0	2,234	(¹⁶)	(⁷)	(¹⁶)	(⁷)	.2	(¹⁶)
Tennessee	January 1938	9,016	+5.1	115.9	15,554	6,538	345	394	+14.2	47.3	42.0
Utah	do	2,781	+24.1	108.6	5,406	2,625	99	163	+64.6	23.2	48.6
Virginia	do	12,233	+8.7	146.2	18,246	6,013	344	377	+9.6	27.8	33.0
Wyoming	January 1939	2,703	+12.6	112.6	2,725	22	(⁷)	22	(⁷)	6.7	.8

¹ All data except interest reported by State agencies; data corrected to Mar. 3, 1939. Interest earned on funds in State accounts in the unemployment trust fund is credited and reported by the U. S. Treasury in the last month of each quarter.

² Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing account, benefit-payment account, and unemployment trust fund account maintained in the U. S. Treasury.

³ For all States except Wisconsin, the index is based on the funds available for benefits as of the end of the month prior to that in which benefits were first payable; the Wisconsin index is based on the funds available as of Dec. 31, 1937.

⁴ Includes contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers since contributions were first payable. Figures are adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks. Employer contributions of 2.7 percent are collected in all States except the District of Columbia, Michigan, and New York. In these States, the rate of employer contributions is 3 percent.

⁵ Adjusted for voided benefit checks.

⁶ Percentage change computed on basis of 31 States paying benefits in December 1938 and January 1939.

⁷ Benefits were first payable in January 1939.

⁸ Employee contributions of 1 percent are collected in California, Kentucky, and New Jersey; of 0.5 percent in Louisiana; and of 1.5 percent in Rhode Island. Massachusetts has suspended employee contributions on wages earned during the pay-roll months of July 1938 through June 1939.

⁹ Percentage change not computed because January was first full month of benefit payments.

¹⁰ Rhode Island changed to a quarterly contribution basis as of Jan. 1, 1939, but, as January collections were for the pay-roll month of December, this State will be placed with the quarterly collecting States beginning February 1939.

¹¹ More than 1,000 percent.

¹² Less than 0.1 percent.

¹³ Less than \$1,000.

the special seasonality provisions of certain State laws and, in a few States, voluntary leaving, misconduct, and failure to report during the waiting period. It should be observed that an allowance does not necessarily mean that the individual whose claim has been allowed will receive benefits; it merely indicates that the individual is eligible for benefits provided he satisfies the waiting-period requirements and remains unemployed.

For States reporting, 627,398 individuals received benefit payments in the week ended January 14. The number of different individuals receiving benefit payments at some time during the month is somewhat higher. In the States paying benefits in January for the first time, only a limited number of claims were paid in that month.

In States reporting, there were 310,993 new recipients; i. e., individuals for whom a benefit year has been established and whose first compensable claim in this benefit year has been authorized. It should be recognized that in most States this benefit year is related to the individual and usually consists of the 52 weeks following either the filing of his new claim or the beginning of his first compensable week of unemployment. Many individuals, therefore, may receive benefits during 1939 without filing a "new" claim, since they established a benefit year at some time in 1938.

About 225,000 individuals exhausted their wage credits in January in States reporting this item. These exhaustions relate to individuals to whom maximum benefits have been paid, whose benefit year has ended, or whose available wage credits have been exhausted. The latter type of exhaustion may, however, be only temporary, since a number of States recalculate benefit rights as lag-quarter credits become available.

Almost all States reported receiving out-of-State claims as liable States. These claims consist of initial and continued claims filed by workers in States other than those in which wage credits had been earned. Forty-nine jurisdictions are participating in the interstate agreement whereby State unemployment compensation agencies act as agents, receiving and transmitting claims for the States which are liable for the payment of benefits. In three States the volume of initial out-of-State claims received as liable States represented more than 20 percent of the total number of initial claims. In the majority of States, however, the volume of out-of-State initial claims re-

ceived represented only about 3 to 5 percent of the total volume of initial claims handled during the month. Since a number of States accepted claims in January for the first time, it is apparent

Table 2.—Unemployment compensation: Contributions deposited in State clearing account,¹ by States, January–December 1938 and January 1939

State	Contributions deposited in State clearing account ¹	
	January–December 1938 ²	January 1939
Total.....	\$778,391,082	\$92,801,924
States on monthly contribution basis, total.....	249,197,325	23,293,195
District of Columbia.....	6,362,353	630,151
Georgia.....	8,317,477	852,942
Hawaii ³	1,807,709	242,121
Louisiana.....	8,916,760	1,070,904
Mississippi.....	2,344,775	303,457
New Hampshire.....	2,746,439	320,198
New York.....	125,238,151	9,325,588
North Carolina.....	9,780,731	1,062,783
North Dakota.....	1,032,853	123,334
Oklahoma.....	6,595,309	572,780
Oregon.....	6,014,466	675,696
Rhode Island ⁴	8,167,898	865,695
South Carolina.....	4,034,492	440,138
Texas.....	21,741,327	2,188,632
Vermont.....	1,415,501	155,012
Washington.....	9,484,121	1,245,965
West Virginia.....	8,927,832	1,049,241
Wisconsin.....	16,269,331	2,142,465
States on quarterly contribution basis, total.....	529,193,757	69,508,729
Alabama.....	6,506,899	2,165,072
Alaska.....	524,741	51,801
Arizona.....	1,783,392	353,038
Arkansas.....	2,636,156	485,425
California.....	62,162,053	6,108,380
Colorado.....	4,064,563	812,778
Connecticut.....	12,883,295	3,064,392
Delaware.....	2,099,643	439,078
Florida.....	5,152,361	1,399,696
Idaho.....	1,641,216	357,032
Illinois.....	⁵ 95,377,783	8,402,468
Indiana ⁶	15,987,846	3,750,029
Iowa.....	6,632,179	76,012
Kansas.....	4,742,014	1,111,178
Kentucky.....	9,009,447	2,209,444
Maine.....	3,165,935	893,994
Maryland.....	10,154,224	2,430,410
Massachusetts.....	35,951,448	4,439,584
Michigan.....	32,904,180	8,190,477
Minnesota.....	12,067,062	1,085,982
Missouri ⁷	⁸ 27,130,251	3,051,318
Montana.....	2,200,170	700,932
Nebraska.....	3,702,105	1,012,784
Nevada.....	752,799	192,350
New Jersey ⁹	35,524,455	4,322,782
New Mexico.....	1,148,887	315,367
Ohio.....	44,128,774	4,860,295
Pennsylvania.....	69,957,599	3,730,719
South Dakota.....	921,329	257,061
Tennessee.....	6,768,840	833,935
Utah.....	2,092,853	703,789
Virginia.....	8,294,100	1,357,480
Wyoming.....	1,125,170	323,646

¹ Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 27, 1939.

² Includes contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers.

³ Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks.

⁴ Some employers pay their contributions on a quarterly basis.

⁵ Rhode Island changed to a quarterly contribution basis as of Jan. 1, 1939; but, as January collections were for the month of December, this State will not be listed with the quarterly collecting States until February 1939.

⁶ Includes collections on pay rolls for entire year 1937.

⁷ Some employers pay their contributions on a monthly basis.

that in some cases a certain volume of out-of-State claims was accumulated in anticipation of transmittal to the liable State.

Contributions deposited by the State agencies in their clearing accounts in January amounted to about \$92.8 million, compared with deposits of about \$27 million in December. This expansion was attributable to the quarterly collecting States, in which contributions on pay rolls of the fourth quarter of 1938 were collectible by January 31. During January the quarterly collecting States deposited over \$69.5 million as compared with total deposits of \$135.3 million during the fourth quarter of 1938. States on a monthly contribution basis deposited \$23.3 million as compared with \$22.7 million in December.

Contributions received in States which made payments in both December and January were considerably in excess of the volume of payments in January, so that a 4.7-percent increase occurred in the volume of funds available for benefits in these States. The large gain was attributable in part to the large volume of contributions deposited by the quarterly collecting States which were receiving contributions on fourth-quarter pay rolls. However, each of the 18 States collecting on a monthly basis reported contributions in excess of benefit payments during January. There were exceptionally large increases in funds in Rhode Island and West Virginia, the two States which had drawn most heavily upon their reserves in 1938. The total amount of funds available for benefits in all 49 jurisdictions in which benefits are now payable is in excess of \$1,042 million.

Table 1 presents a new series which shows the ratio of benefits charged in 1939 to the contributions collected in 1939. This ratio indicates to what extent current income meets current benefit obligations. In the quarterly collecting States, as well as in the monthly collecting States, the majority paid out less than 50 cents for each dollar received in contributions. Extremely low percentages are shown for the new benefit-paying States, since these States paid benefits for only a limited period of time in January because of their waiting-period requirements.

During January almost 200,000 placements were made by the United States Employment Service. When adjustment is made for the number of working days in each month, this number represents a decrease of 15.1 percent from December. This

decrease is reported to be the smallest December-January decline in the last 4 years. Private placements declined about 21 percent. The decrease, however, was due wholly to a decline of placements in temporary jobs. Public placements declined only slightly.

With this issue of the Bulletin there appear a

Table 3.—Number of initial and continued claims received,¹ by States, January 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 4, 1939]

State	Initial claims		Continued claims	
	Number	Percentage change from December 1938	Number	Percentage change from December 1938
Total.....	1,236,001	¹ +30.0	4,298,405	² +16.4
Alabama.....	11,245	+69.6	82,797	+26.8
Alaska.....	2,206	(³)	2,781	(³)
Arizona.....	2,331	+30.7	16,754	+17.0
Arkansas.....	16,137	(³)	24,492	(³)
California.....	74,158	+30.0	464,441	+17.8
Colorado.....	20,139	(³)	31,281	(³)
Connecticut.....	19,805	+34.7	91,505	+34.8
Delaware.....	6,519	(³)	⁴ 2,953	(³)
District of Columbia.....	3,875	+81.4	36,173	+18.5
Florida.....	14,338	(³)	⁴ 6,084	(³)
Georgia.....	19,494	(³)	⁴ 24,123	(³)
Hawaii.....	721	(³)	69	(³)
Idaho.....	5,355	-19.6	48,570	+29.3
Illinois.....	11,209	-41.8	202,734	-1.2
Indiana.....	15,481	-23.3	139,339	+32.3
Iowa.....	19,513	(³)	31,756	(³)
Kansas.....	30,221	(³)	41,610	(³)
Kentucky.....	16,794	+102.5	93,657	+46.6
Louisiana.....	12,758	+34.3	80,283	+19.1
Maryland.....	10,179	+94.2	145,733	+41.9
Massachusetts.....	42,999	+27.5	205,197	+4.4
Michigan.....	39,219	-17.8	285,299	-11.9
Minnesota.....	20,190	+85.0	141,469	+35.6
Mississippi.....	8,395	+25.9	54,545	+10.0
Missouri.....	41,740	(³)	61,817	(³)
Montana.....	14,757	(³)	37,133	(³)
Nebraska.....	2,959	(³)	⁴ 2,031	(³)
Nevada.....	2,682	-65.0	25,277	-24.2
New Hampshire.....	98,630	(³)	184,328	(³)
New Jersey.....	3,083	-29.8	8,032	(³)
New Mexico.....	213,901	+29.5	(³)	(³)
New York.....	38,824	+93.4	162,537	+34.9
North Carolina.....	4,211	(³)	8,982	(³)
North Dakota.....	119,213	(³)	156,819	(³)
Ohio.....	15,380	-31.1	75,903	(³)
Oklahoma.....	9,905	-9.3	84,229	-15.1
Oregon.....	44,922	+58.0	473,411	+6.4
Pennsylvania.....	16,559	+68.7	68,337	+5.2
Rhode Island.....	17,610	+289.2	80,624	+76.2
South Carolina.....	3,689	(³)	6,832	(³)
South Dakota.....	15,127	+46.7	121,673	+19.0
Tennessee.....	37,280	+37.6	200,103	+11.1
Texas.....	7,481	+81.6	26,841	+73.5
Utah.....	2,418	+16.1	11,050	+33.4
Vermont.....	12,918	+72.5	66,509	-11.1
Virginia.....	49,277	(³)	20,849	(³)
Washington.....	16,296	+403.6	78,348	+21.4
West Virginia.....	18,677	-18.7	90,141	+16.2
Wisconsin.....	5,181	(³)	⁴ 2,393	(³)
Wyoming.....				

¹ For definitions of initial and continued claims received, see pp. 32-33.

² Percentage change based on data for 31 States in which benefits were payable in both December 1938 and January 1939.

³ Benefits first payable in January.

⁴ Continued claims for waiting-period weeks were not included.

⁵ Benefits not payable until July 1939.

⁶ Data not reported.

⁷ January first full month of continued claim receipts.

number of new tables containing some items that have not been presented heretofore. These items as well as others which have been presented regularly in the past are explained below.

An *initial* claim is a notice of the beginning of a period of total or partial unemployment. An initial claim may be a *new* or an *additional* claim. A new claim is a notice which is filed prior to the

Table 4.—Number and amount of benefits paid during January, and number and amount of benefits paid, by types of unemployment,¹ in week ended Jan. 14, 1939, by States

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 4, 1939]

State	January 1939				Week ended Jan. 14 ²					
	Number of payments		Amount of payments		Number of payments for—			Amount of payments		
	Total	Percentage change from December 1938	Total	Percentage change from December 1938	Total unemployment	Partial unemployment	Part-total unemployment	Total unemployment	Partial unemployment	Part-total unemployment
Total	2,781,280	+6.5	\$29,201,668	+9.9						
Alabama	61,741	-9.1	408,945	-8.1	11,949	4,444	1,551	\$85,681	\$26,578	\$9,025
Alaska	262	(³)	4,109	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Arizona	11,838	+3.4	135,931	+4.1	2,533	0	276	29,821	0	2,245
Arkansas	2,823	(³)	16,588	(³)	2,298	0	42	13,544	0	136
California	278,609	-8.3	2,627,604	-8.6	55,170	853	7,554	575,008	4,361	42,246
Colorado	4,824	(³)	49,807	(³)	3,286	0	115	34,337	0	550
Connecticut	46,464	+6	474,496	+3.6	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Delaware	2,487	(³)	21,231	(³)	1,453	15	16	12,453	92	36
District of Columbia	18,503	-9	161,134	+2.3	4,425	373	0	40,206	2,197	0
Florida	0	(³)	0	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	3,326	(³)	20,398	(³)	2,149	0	101	13,501	0	426
Hawaii	1	(³)	5	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	25,500	+30.8	282,641	+32.6	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Illinois										
Indiana	145,825	-5.4	1,487,891	-4.7	32,925	7,499	(³)	366,915	7,745	(³)
Iowa	92,723	+53.2	804,062	+50.9	18,705	1,343	1,516	169,396	9,486	6,729
Kansas	4,089	(³)	42,007	(³)	2,681	119	(³)	28,117	7,855	(³)
Kentucky	200	(³)	2,199	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	61,214	+22.4	513,297	+20.5	15,222	2,155	(³)	131,876	15,785	(³)
Maine	45,638	-18.5	352,147	-16.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Maryland	74,324	+18.2	626,024	+11.1	10,548	1,515	22	103,417	8,959	147
Massachusetts	142,931	-16.2	1,517,810	-15.1	27,144	(³)	(³)	288,351	(³)	(³)
Michigan	282,335	-10.8	3,661,088	-12.0	69,019	0	0	901,434	0	0
Minnesota	67,552	+36.2	831,233	+62.7	18,341	0	949	234,389	0	11,138
Mississippi	35,792	+19.3	190,499	+19.2	8,908	(³)	64	48,911	(³)	238
Missouri	1,635	(³)	14,596	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana										
Nebraska	3,723	(³)	32,470	(³)	2,104	(³)	(³)	18,811	(³)	(³)
Nevada	394	(³)	5,124	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
New Hampshire	17,860	-18.5	137,634	-20.1	3,304	2,138	(³)	30,212	10,884	(³)
New Jersey	25,875	(³)	261,321	(³)	13,402	(³)	(³)	141,088	(³)	(³)
New Mexico	7,107	(³)	67,246	(³)	1,590	21	39	15,171	128	296
New York	262,135	-13.6	4,605,594	+10.0	67,209	(³)	(³)	1,283,602	(³)	(³)
North Carolina	90,356	+50.4	474,531	+19.3	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
North Dakota	1,164	(³)	10,889	(³)	603	0	36	5,661	0	248
Ohio	526	(³)	4,981	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	38,600	(³)	386,837	(³)	6,990	22	571	72,909	135	4,252
Oregon	44,984	+27.6	506,570	+34.0	7,611	1,014	(³)	88,855	7,609	(³)
Pennsylvania	449,843	+36.7	4,915,800	+37.1	114,509	(³)	(³)	1,247,348	(³)	(³)
Rhode Island	39,126	+22.6	338,360	+22.0	8,563	1,555	(³)	84,144	7,407	(³)
South Carolina	34,499	+30.4	186,116	+35.7	5,169	2,724	(³)	30,704	12,077	(³)
South Dakota	39	(³)	434	(³)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	60,968	+15.4	394,346	+14.2	13,294	1,277	969	91,666	5,265	4,400
Texas	116,760	+2.3	1,046,857	+2.0	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Utah	16,503	+65.9	163,366	+65.4	3,333	124	(³)	33,774	815	(³)
Vermont	6,130	+22.7	59,078	+37.5	1,240	156	27	12,893	885	211
Virginia	51,366	+11.0	377,362	+9.7	10,631	832	(³)	83,359	4,218	(³)
Washington	8,570	(³)	106,673	(³)	6,607	198	(³)	83,543	1,483	(³)
West Virginia	36,708	+3.2	340,494	+2.9	5,282	2,293	(³)	57,171	12,046	(³)
Wisconsin	55,980	-1.5	512,488	-3.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Wyoming	1,428	(³)	21,555	(³)	1,029	0	29	15,780	0	280

¹ For definitions of types of unemployment, see p. 33.

² The following States, in which benefits became payable during January, made no payments during the week ended Jan. 14: therefore, data for the week ended Jan. 28 were used: Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. The following States paid no benefits during the period Jan. 1-28, but paid some benefits before the close of the month: Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, and South Dakota.

³ Benefits first payable during January.

⁴ Data not reported.

⁵ Irregular payments included.

⁶ Benefits not payable until July 1939.

⁷ Payments for part-total unemployment included with payments for partial unemployment.

⁸ The following States have no provisions in their laws for the payment of benefits for partial unemployment: Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. All the above, with the exception of Mississippi, have no provisions for payments of less than the full weekly benefit amount for total unemployment resulting from some earnings, i. e., "part-total" unemployment.

⁹ Percentage change not shown, since January 1939 was first full month of benefit payments.

¹⁰ Payments for part-total unemployment included with payments for total unemployment.

establishment of a benefit year; an additional claim is a notice of unemployment filed during a benefit year to introduce the second or subsequent claim series within a benefit year.

A *continued* claim is a claim filed for each week of unemployment subsequent to the filing of the initial claim. The continued claim may relate to either a *waiting-period* week or a *compensable* week of unemployment.

An *allowed* claim is an initial claim filed by a worker who the agency determines will be eligible for benefits when he has completed the waiting-period and other requirements. A *disallowed* claim is an initial claim filed by a worker who is ineligible for benefits. Ineligibility usually results from the fact that the worker has no wage record in covered employment or his earnings or employment are insufficient to satisfy eligibility requirements. In a few States seasonality provisions, misconduct, and voluntary leaving of employment are also bases for disallowing claims. As a general rule, however, claimants who are separated from employment because of misconduct or who leave their employment voluntarily are not disallowed benefits if sufficient wage credits have been accumulated. In such instances claimants are *disqualified*, i. e., must serve additional waiting-period weeks before weeks of unemployment become compensable.

The *authorization* of a new claim occurs when the first compensable week in the benefit year has been completed and the payment order for that week has been certified or the check issued.

Benefit claims and payments are generally classified according to two types of unemployment—*total* and *partial unemployment*. A claimant is totally unemployed if he is separated from his regular employment and his odd-job or subsidiary earnings are less than an amount specified in the State law. A claimant is partially unemployed if, while continuing employment with his regular employer, his wages fall below his full-time weekly wages because of a reduction in working time. A third type—*part-total unemployment*—relates to a claimant who has been separated from employment with his regular employer but has earned wages from odd-job or subsidiary employment in sufficient amount to be deductible from his weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.

The term *benefit year* will occur frequently in statistical tables and discussions. In the majority

of States a benefit year is the 52-week period following the first day of the first week for which benefits were paid. Benefit year definitions in the other States include: the 52-week period beginning with the first day of the quarter in which the first initial claim is allowed; the 52-week period begin-

Table 5.—Number of new claims,¹ percent allowed or disallowed by initial authority, and percentage distribution of disallowed claims by reason of disallowance on first determination, by States, January 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 6, 1939]

State	Total dispositions		Percent disallowed on first determination			
	Number	Percent		No wage record	Insufficient wage credits	Other
		Allowed	Disallowed			
Alabama.....	3,972	84.3	15.7	30.4	69.6	0
Alaska.....	2,128	32.6	67.4	4.7	6.8	88.5
Arizona.....	2,251	78.2	21.8	14.2	78.8	7.0
Arkansas.....	36,505	87.0	13.0	29.3	64.8	5.9
California.....	18,895	70.1	29.9	28.8	68.7	2.5
Colorado.....	7,037	71.7	28.3	45.0	81.9	3.1
Connecticut.....	1,938	79.6	20.4	0	100.0	0
Delaware.....	11,758	79.2	20.8	68.3	31.6	.1
District of Columbia.....	19,303	73.6	26.4	41.6	58.4	0
Florida.....	305	83.9	16.1	(?)	(?)	(?)
Georgia.....	2,655	78.2	21.8	14.7	85.3	0
Hawaii.....	19,881	79.8	20.2	1.5	28.6	71.9
Idaho.....	16,475	84.5	15.5	38.7	65.7	5.6
Illinois.....	18,258	74.2	25.8	27.3	72.4	.3
Indiana.....	26,797	85.5	14.5	20.8	79.2	0
Iowa.....	11,744	67.9	32.1	(?)	(?)	(?)
Kansas.....	4,235	74.1	25.9	24.8	75.0	.2
Kentucky.....	9,691	72.0	27.1	41.1	58.9	0
Louisiana.....	36,873	73.4	26.6	35.5	64.3	.3
Maine.....	18,051	93.3	6.7	1.0	96.2	2.8
Maryland.....	5,802	75.6	24.4	29.0	63.8	7.7
Massachusetts.....	39,355	79.0	21.0	99.2	.1	.7
Michigan.....	14,349	70.7	29.3	56.3	43.2	.5
Minnesota.....	2,821	70.6	29.4	35.5	64.5	0
Mississippi.....	2,115	79.0	21.0	36.8	61.9	1.3
Missouri.....	77,167	84.5	15.5	51.6	47.9	.5
Montana.....	3,796	61.1	38.9	28.5	71.3	.3
Nebraska.....	63,466	73.2	26.8	54.9	44.9	.3
Nevada.....	3,987	53.0	47.0	70.2	25.2	4.6
New Hampshire.....	98,510	88.0	12.0	18.0	75.3	6.7
New Jersey.....	16,763	68.7	31.3	50.5	48.3	1.2
New Mexico.....	12,400	85.8	14.2	10.1	51.5	38.4
New York.....	64,002	93.7	6.3	42.2	57.8	0
North Carolina.....	5,358	88.4	11.6	(?)	(?)	(?)
North Dakota.....	5,663	97.5	2.5	19.6	80.4	0
Ohio.....	3,553	76.5	23.5	22.8	76.8	.4
Oklahoma.....	7,267	78.1	21.9	71.8	27.9	.3
Oregon.....	2,613	81.1	18.9	(?)	(?)	(?)
Pennsylvania.....	1,770	84.8	15.2	19.6	80.4	0
Rhode Island.....	8,585	78.8	21.2	36.6	61.1	2.3
South Carolina.....	43,980	69.1	30.9	53.4	37.2	9.4
South Dakota.....	West Virginia.....	Wisconsin.....	Wyoming.....			
	5,957	77.4	22.6	23.4	71.9	2.7

¹ For definitions of types of claims, see pp. 32-34.

² Data reported by the following States are not comparable with data shown above: Arkansas, North Carolina, and West Virginia. The following States reported no break-down by type of claim or type of disposition: Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Texas. No report was received from Wisconsin.

³ Data not reported.

⁴ Benefits not payable until July 1939.

⁵ Estimated by State agency.

ning with the date the first valid initial claim is filed; and a 52-week period set by the agency and uniform for all workers.

The usual benefit payment is a payment for one week of total, partial, or part-total unemployment. Various types of *irregular* payments are referred to in the statistical tables. These include: payments covering more than one week of

Table 6.—Number of individuals receiving benefits in week ended Jan. 14, and new claims authorized and claimants exhausting wage credits in January 1939, by States

[Data reported by State agencies,¹ corrected to Mar. 6, 1939]

State	Individuals receiving benefits during week ended Jan. 14	New claims authorized during January ²	Claimants exhausting wage credits during January
Total.....	627,398	310,993	224,766
Alabama.....	17,307	3,028	4,258
Alaska.....	³ 31	0	0
Arizona.....	2,767	1,141	904
Arkansas.....	⁴ 2,340	(⁵)	(⁶)
California.....	63,742	26,335	17,663
Colorado.....	⁷ 3,401	5,163	0
Connecticut.....	⁸ 10,232	(⁹)	2,878
Delaware.....	¹⁰ 1,474	2,489	0
District of Columbia.....	5,038	1,266	1,007
Florida.....	0	0	0
Georgia.....	¹¹ 2,250	3,249	0
Hawaii.....	(¹²)	1	0
Idaho.....	5,000	3,937	421
Illinois.....	39,424	15,856	10,685
Iowa.....	19,296	12,341	4,788
Kansas.....	¹³ 2,800	4,371	0
Kentucky.....	(¹⁴)	200	0
Louisiana.....	13,716	1,649	504
Maine.....	8,300	1,824	3,092
Maryland.....	14,200	7,065	6,588
Massachusetts.....	¹⁵ 27,193	(¹⁶)	17,930
Michigan.....	64,400	15,992	25,381
Minnesota.....	15,061	8,993	4,579
Mississippi.....	8,069	3,347	2,057
Missouri.....	(¹⁷)	1,635	0
Montana.....	2,104	3,723	0
Nebraska.....	¹⁸ 394	394	0
Nevada.....	5,153	1,280	970
New Hampshire.....	13,492	65,182	0
New Jersey.....	1,486	1,548	80
New Mexico.....	63,864	48,256	51,889
New York.....	¹⁹ 639	1,164	0
North Carolina.....	(²⁰)	526	0
Ohio.....	7,049	7,984	1,492
Oklahoma.....	6,051	5,034	3,051
Oregon.....	²¹ 114,509	22,267	46,415
Pennsylvania.....	8,450	2,212	2,560
Rhode Island.....	4,747	3,050	2,170
South Carolina.....	(²²)	39	0
South Dakota.....	12,425	4,668	3,773
Tennessee.....	²³ 30,216	(²⁴)	(²⁵)
Texas.....	3,457	1,587	947
Utah.....	1,365	842	336
Vermont.....	10,608	5,274	3,404
Virginia.....	²⁶ 6,805	8,570	0
Washington.....	²⁷ 7,575	2,843	4,944
West Virginia.....	²⁸ 1,058	4,668	0
Wisconsin.....			
Wyoming.....			

¹ No report received from North Carolina or Wisconsin.

² For definitions, see pp. 32-34.

³ Number of payments in the week ended Jan. 28.

⁴ Data not reported.

⁵ Number of payments in the week ended Jan. 14.

⁶ First payment made after week ended Jan. 28.

⁷ Benefits not payable until July 1939.

⁸ Number of recipients in week ended Jan. 28.

unemployment, final or residual payments for less than the usual weekly benefit amount because of exhaustion of the claimant's wage credits; and supplementary checks written to adjust underpayments in previous weeks.

Interstate claims are claims taken by one State and forwarded for determination and payment to another State where the claimant earned benefit credits. In connection with interstate claims the agent State takes the claim from the worker for transmittal to the *liable* State, which is responsible for determination of eligibility and payment of benefits.

State Amendments

Extensive changes in the Alaska unemployment compensation law were made by an amendment approved January 17. The definition of "base period" is amended to mean the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the benefit year, which is to begin with the week for which a worker's first valid claim is filed.

The weekly benefit amount is changed to equal one-twentieth of the highest quarterly earnings in the base period and adjusted to the next higher dollar, with a maximum of \$16 and a flat minimum of \$5. For a week of less than full-time work, the weekly benefit is reduced by the amount of wages in excess of \$5. The maximum total benefit is limited to 16 times the weekly benefit amount or one-third of the base-period earnings, whichever is less. Provisions relating to claims procedures are revised.

The waiting period is defined as 2 weeks within the benefit year, and the wage qualification is increased to 25 times the weekly benefit amount. The commission is given discretionary powers with respect to registration requirements and procedures applicable to total, part-total, or partial unemployment. Disqualification for benefits because of a trade dispute no longer depends on a stoppage of work but is now based on the mere existence of a trade dispute and is limited to 8 weeks. The new law eliminates disqualification for weeks in which an individual receives certain other kinds of remuneration but adds a new disqualification for receipt of unemployment benefits under another State or Federal law.

Seasonal industry is now defined as an industry which normally operates for a period of less than

52 weeks per year. Formerly, only industries customarily operating for less than 40 weeks per year were considered seasonal. Wages earned for seasonal employment are to be used to pay benefits for unemployment during the normal seasonal period only.

Several amendments to the North Carolina law were passed during February. A new benefit schedule is established, based on annual earnings during the preceding calendar year if the benefit year begins after July 1, otherwise next to the last calendar year. The eligibility requirement is changed so that the individual must have earned \$130 in covered work in his base period. Weekly benefit amounts range by 50-cent intervals from \$1.50 if earnings were \$130 to \$151.99, to \$15 if earnings were \$1,461 or over. A worker is held to be partially unemployed if his weekly earnings are less than six-fifths of his weekly benefit amount because of a decrease in hours of 40 percent or more. A flat 16-week duration of benefits is provided, and the waiting period is changed to 2 weeks in each benefit year.

The type of unemployment compensation fund is changed, and employer-reserve accounts, with a partial pooled account, are established. The normal contribution rate is kept at 2.7 percent of the employer's pay roll. After January 1, 1939, three-fourths of such normal contributions are paid into the employer's separate reserve account, while the remaining one-fourth goes into the pooled account. Contributions to the pooled account can in no case be less than one-fourth of 2.7 percent of the employer's pay roll. If during any calendar year the balance in an employer's account amounts to not less than five times the largest amount of compensation paid in any 1 of the 3 preceding calendar years, or not less than 7½ percent of the total wages payable by him during the preceding calendar year, whichever is the larger, the employer may for the remainder of the year reduce his rate of contribution into his reserve account to an amount sufficient to maintain the balance in his account at the above figures. However, if the balance in the pooled account is insufficient to meet benefit payments, the ratio between contributions to the pooled fund and to the separate reserve accounts may be changed so that as much as 60 percent of normal contributions are credited to the pooled account and 40 percent of the contributions to the employer-reserve account. With

some exceptions, benefits are charged against the accounts of all employers in the base period in proportion to the amount of wages earned from each employer during such period.

Another amendment added to the North Car-

Table 7.—Number of initial and continued out-of-State claims¹ received as liable² State, by States, January 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 6, 1939]

State	Out-of-State claims received as liable State			
	Initial		Continued	
	Number	Percent of all initial claims received	Number	Percent of all continued claims received
Total.....	30,147	3.3	154,567	4.0
Alabama.....	518	4.6	2,898	3.5
Alaska.....	1,204	54.6	940	33.8
Arizona.....	625	26.8	3,428	20.5
Arkansas.....	669	4.1	809	3.3
California.....	3,153	4.2	21,759	4.7
Colorado.....	877	4.4	1,044	3.3
Connecticut.....	1,104	5.6	4,448	4.9
Delaware.....	491	7.5	372	(³)
District of Columbia ⁴				
Florida.....	685	4.8	793	(³)
Georgia.....	403	2.1	635	(³)
Hawaii.....	16	2.2	12	17.4
Idaho.....	830	15.5	2,833	5.8
Illinois ⁵				
Indiana.....	468	4.2	3,881	1.9
Iowa.....	718	4.6	3,568	2.6
Kansas.....	1,344	6.9	868	2.7
Kentucky.....	976	3.2	983	2.4
Louisiana.....	575	3.4	3,817	4.1
Maine.....	289	2.3	1,471	1.8
Maryland.....	809	7.9	4,264	2.9
Massachusetts.....	764	1.8	4,872	2.4
Michigan.....	2,337	6.0	18,547	6.5
Minnesota.....	660	3.3	3,519	2.5
Mississippi.....	375	4.5	1,911	3.5
Missouri.....	1,169	2.8	1,434	2.3
Montana ⁶				
Nebraska.....	678	4.6	827	3.0
Nevada.....	438	14.8	13	(³)
New Hampshire.....	559	20.8	3,016	11.9
New Jersey.....	923	.9	1,804	1.0
New Mexico.....	580	18.8	1,552	19.3
New York.....	2,545	1.2	18,915	
North Carolina.....	601	1.5	2,885	1.8
North Dakota.....	248	5.9	344	3.8
Ohio.....	2,819	2.4	(³)	
Oklahoma.....	1,006	6.5	2,811	3.7
Oregon.....	717	7.2	4,366	5.2
Pennsylvania.....	1,181	2.6	8,858	1.9
Rhode Island.....	277	1.7	1,842	2.7
South Carolina.....	24	.1	121	.2
South Dakota.....	209	5.7	256	3.7
Tennessee.....	583	3.8	2,733	2.2
Texas.....	1,791	4.8	9,404	4.7
Utah.....	(³)		(³)	
Vermont.....	186	7.7	601	5.4
Virginia.....	755	5.8	2,304	3.5
Washington.....	1,184	2.4	1,800	8.6
West Virginia ⁴				
Wisconsin.....	(³)		(³)	
Wyoming.....	784	15.1	1,009	(³)

¹ For definitions of types of claims, see pp. 32-34.

² The liable State is one to which a claim has been forwarded by the agent State for disposition.

³ Percent not shown, since continued claims for waiting-period weeks were not reported.

⁴ Not a signatory to Interstate agreement; hence accepts no out-of-State claims as liable State.

⁵ Benefits not payable until July 1939.

⁶ Data not reported.

olina law contains a new provision concerning seasonal industries. When an industry or one of its branches conducts seasonal operations during 4 to 36 weeks a year, benefit rights of the workers in that industry are limited to the period of such operations. Benefits paid during a season are charged to the account of the employer by whom the worker was employed during the previous season. Wages earned in nonseasonal work may

also be used as a basis for benefits during the off season.

An amendment to South Dakota's law provides that an individual who has left work voluntarily or who has been discharged for misconduct is not entitled to benefits based on wages earned in such employment; that an individual is completely disqualified for benefits if he fails to accept suitable work when offered him or to return to self-

Table 8.—Operations of the United States Employment Service, by States, January 1939

State	Placements					New applications		Active file ¹
	Total	Private			Public	Number	Percentage change from December ¹	As of Jan. 31, 1939
		Number	Percentage change from December ¹	Regular (over 1 month)	Temporary (1 month or less)				Number
Total.....	190,761	130,154	-21	66,384	63,770	69,607	+34	7,308,008
Alabama.....	4,742	2,513	-25	1,883	630	2,229	+35	153,831
Alaska.....	61	47	-34	17	30	14	+61	2,318
Arizona.....	2,065	1,303	-40	840	454	762	-11	24,690
Arkansas.....	2,552	1,178	+15	549	629	1,374	+19	80,533
California.....	17,056	12,402	-12	5,772	6,630	4,656	+19	354,379
Colorado.....	1,512	1,061	-7	466	595	451	+100	64,664
Connecticut.....	3,128	2,245	-18	1,327	918	883	+15	111,601
Delaware.....	722	406	-49	168	238	316	+125	17,777
District of Columbia.....	2,746	2,458	-8	1,103	1,355	288	+22	45,749
Florida.....	2,964	0		0	0	2,964	-2	111,286
Georgia.....	5,421	1,765	-21	1,031	734	3,656	+108	155,551
Hawaii.....	301	142	+30	64	78	159	+19	6,662
Idaho.....	1,035	727	-27	339	388	308	-13	23,646
Illinois.....	9,926	9,221	-18	4,048	5,173	705	-12	303,097
Indiana.....	4,756	4,364	-23	2,828	1,836	392	-8	211,592
Iowa.....	4,650	3,202	-20	1,309	1,893	1,448	-5	103,290
Kansas.....	2,168	920	-7	397	523	1,248	+33	74,252
Kentucky.....	1,931	774	-6	427	347	1,157	+133	107,308
Louisiana.....	4,259	2,992	+14	1,918	1,074	1,267	+45	148,351
Maine.....	1,557	1,034	+13	683	351	623	+8	42,140
Maryland.....	2,570	1,523	-27	880	643	1,047	+11	74,163
Massachusetts.....	2,357	1,604	-23	1,223	381	753	+5	328,564
Michigan.....	6,609	4,115	-29	2,450	1,665	2,584	+11	333,029
Minnesota.....	3,768	2,712	-17	1,445	1,267	1,056	(*)	213,097
Mississippi.....	4,045	1,037	-23	751	286	3,008	+16	83,675
Missouri.....	3,278	2,180	-12	1,217	963	1,098	+97	72,830
Montana.....	991	477	-22	209	268	514	+23	34,736
Nebraska.....	1,828	671	-19	373	298	1,157	+40	49,733
Nevada.....	857	614	+24	268	346	243	+47	5,035
New Hampshire.....	2,046	1,755	+11	1,290	465	291	-8	32,667
New Jersey.....	3,669	3,220	+16	1,407	1,813	479	+505	266,908
New Mexico.....	1,167	666	-59	491	175	501	-8	30,121
New York.....	14,603	11,255	-15	5,682	5,573	3,348	+21	603,578
North Carolina.....	7,152	3,454	-21	1,960	1,494	3,698	+17	150,811
North Dakota.....	1,053	883	-48	412	471	170	+38	31,810
Ohio.....	6,770	4,480	-23	2,181	2,299	2,290	+181	462,134
Oklahoma.....	3,213	1,466	-24	568	898	1,747	-5	71,730
Oregon.....	3,233	1,405	+2	968	417	1,828	-11	84,804
Pennsylvania.....	6,038	4,802	-21	3,133	1,669	1,236	+30	1,007,522
Rhode Island.....	698	603	-32	375	228	95	+41	55,671
South Carolina.....	2,813	703	-22	468	235	2,110	+42	130,755
South Dakota.....	901	679	-2	230	449	222	+43	37,728
Tennessee.....	4,187	2,572	-15	1,751	821	1,615	+29	146,698
Texas.....	26,528	19,597	-36	6,401	13,196	6,931	+17	240,187
Utah.....	768	408	-50	94	314	360	+1	25,041
Vermont.....	877	491	-21	287	204	386	-18	18,506
Virginia.....	4,617	1,874	-13	1,305	569	2,743	+24	51,843
Washington.....	1,370	1,167	+30	377	790	203	+13	148,707
West Virginia.....	2,745	1,983	-27	1,389	594	762	+21	181,938
Wisconsin.....	4,826	2,791	-21	1,712	1,079	2,035	+7	168,971
Wyoming.....	510	213	-40	99	114	297	+116	13,167

¹ Adjusted for number of working days.

² The active file represents cases regarded by the employment office as actively seeking work. The files are cleared periodically by removal of cards of applicants who have not recently renewed their registrations. There is some variation from office to office and State to State in the frequency with which this is done. There is also some variation from State to State in the extent to which applicants for work relief are included in the active file.

³ Does not include 17,042 new applications received in offices recently established, since such applications had not been cleared into the active file.

⁴ Less than 1 percent.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, U. S. Employment Service, Division of Standards and Research.

employment when the commission directs; and that a student is not entitled to benefits based upon short-time or vacation services.

A Wyoming amendment excludes from coverage service for labor unions, service clubs, and fraternal benevolent societies.

Amendments were enacted in Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington for the reorganization of the administrative structure. In Massachusetts, pursuant to an act approved February 17, the unemployment compensation division is placed under a director appointed by the Governor at an annual salary of \$7,500. The act provides for the appointment of not more than five assistants to the director, each of whom is to receive a salary up to \$5,000 a year. A six-member advisory council is created and empowered to pass upon all rules and regulations affecting the property rights of employers and employees. A three-member board of review is also created as the final appeals authority.

The Ohio legislature enacted a law abolishing the present commission and transferring its duties to a newly created unemployment compensation bureau, headed by an administrator appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a 4-year term, at an annual salary of \$7,500. A new advisory council of seven members, composed of two employer representatives, two employee representatives, and three technicians, is substituted for the old advisory council. The law creates also a three-member board of review with 6-year terms, each member to be paid a salary of \$6,000 a year.

The Rhode Island Administrative Act of 1939, approved February 7, takes the Unemployment Compensation Board out of the Department of Labor and makes it an independent agency composed of three members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the expiration of the terms of the present board members.

The Washington legislature enacted a law, approved February 10, creating an office of unemployment compensation and placement administered by a commissioner whose term and salary are fixed by the Governor. The commissioner succeeds to the duties and powers formerly vested in the Department of Social Security with respect to unemployment compensation.

Periods of Disqualification Imposed in Five States

Most State laws, although fixing maximum and minimum limitations, give the deputy some discretion in determining the length of the period of disqualification¹ which may be imposed in cases of unemployment due to refusal of suitable work, voluntarily leaving work without good cause, and discharge for misconduct. The only guidance furnished to the deputy by the statutes in fixing such periods is found in provisions stating that the period is to be determined according to the circumstances of each case.

The data presented in table 9 throw some light on the length of disqualification periods imposed by deputies in cases where they have been granted discretion on this point. In interpreting these data it should be noted that they were obtained from only five States and represent a relatively small number of cases; in addition, they necessarily relate to the early period of State experience when determination of policy was in a formative stage.

The table contains data reported by Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Utah. The data from Mississippi and North Carolina represent all disqualifications imposed during November 1938. Those from Utah represent all disqualifications imposed during the first 10 months of 1938. The data from Michigan and Rhode Island are based on samples relating to the periods July–November and January–November 1938, respectively.

The data received from Michigan and Mississippi pertain to all three types of disqualification. For each of the other three States, only two types are included in this analysis. No data on the disqualification for voluntarily leaving work are presented for Rhode Island, because the law of that State provides a fixed rather than a flexible period. None are presented for disqualification for refusal of suitable work in North Carolina and Utah, because extremely small numbers of such cases were reported by these States.

It is evident from the data shown in table 9 that in four States the deputies generally follow

¹ Disqualifications are intended to exclude workers from receipt of benefits for unemployment not due exclusively to economic conditions. In some States, not only may benefits be suspended for a period but the workers' benefit rights may be canceled wholly or in part.

the policy of imposing the maximum period, or some period near the maximum, in cases involving disqualification for refusal of suitable work and for voluntarily leaving work without good cause. In Michigan, however, the opposite is true: the minimum period (3 weeks) was imposed in 88.3 percent of the cases involving voluntary leaving,² and 3 weeks or less were imposed in 90.1 percent of the cases involving refusal of suitable work.

The situation with regard to the disqualification

¹ The minimum period of disqualification for voluntary leaving in Michigan (3 weeks) is longer than the minimum period provided in the other States under consideration. Furthermore, it was the policy of the Michigan agency to impose low disqualification periods during the first few months of benefit experience.

for misconduct is quite different. The period most frequently imposed for this type of disqualification was an intermediate period in four States and the minimum period in Michigan. The imposition of a comparatively short period may, in part, be due to the reluctance of deputies to fix as long a period as 9 or 10 weeks.³ The fact that mitigating circumstances frequently occur in cases of discharge for misconduct is probably also an important influence upon the deputies' decisions.

³ In these 5 States the maximum period of disqualification in cases of misconduct is, with one exception, of substantially greater length than in cases of refusal of suitable work and voluntary leaving.

Table 9.—Disqualification period: Percentage distribution by number of weeks of periods of disqualification imposed by deputies in five States, according to type of disqualification, 1938¹

Type of disqualification and State	Statutory disqualification period	Number of cases	Percentage distribution by number of weeks imposed									
			1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	5 weeks	6 weeks	7 weeks	8 weeks	9 weeks	10 weeks
Misconduct:												
Michigan	Week of discharge and 3-9 weeks following	250			84.8	2.0	8.4	3.2			1.6	
Mississippi	1-7 weeks	62		27.5	4.8	4.8	24.2	12.9	25.8			
North Carolina	Week of discharge and 1-9 weeks following	277	9.4	7.9	10.5	23.8	16.6	11.2	6.5	2.9	11.2	
Rhode Island ²	Week of discharge and 1-10 weeks following	260		4.3	44.8	39.0	5.0	2.7	1.5		.4	2.3
Utah	Week of discharge and 1-9 weeks following	138	2.2	8.0	23.2	15.2	18.1	5.8	7.2	1.5	18.8	
Refusal of suitable work:												
Michigan	Week of refusal and 1-5 weeks following	70	32.9	24.3	32.9	2.8	7.1					
Mississippi	Week of refusal and not over 5 weeks following	31		3.2	6.5	3.2	87.1					
Rhode Island ²	Week of refusal and 1-3 weeks following ³	17		11.8	23.5	64.7						
Voluntary leaving:												
Michigan	Week of leaving and 3-9 weeks following	129			88.3		6.2	3.9		.8	.6	
Mississippi	1-5 weeks	92		9.8	9.8	11.9	68.5					
North Carolina	Week of leaving and 1-5 weeks following	262	4.2	16.0	15.6	21.4	42.8					
Utah	Week of leaving and 1-5 weeks following	119	.8	.8	27.8	16.8	53.8					

¹ Percentage distribution based on data reported by State agencies. Data for Michigan and Rhode Island are based on samples for the periods July-November and January-November, respectively. For Mississippi and North Carolina the data represent all disqualifications imposed during November; for Utah, all imposed during the first 10 months of 1938.

² The number of weeks recorded in the tabulation as having been imposed

in Rhode Island includes the week of "dismissal" or of "refusal." In the other States shown such weeks are excluded from the period of disqualification reported. In no case of misconduct in Rhode Island, however, was a period of more than 9 weeks reported in addition to the week of dismissal.

³ Weeks of disqualification are charged against an individual's wage credits and maximum available weeks of benefits as if benefits had been paid.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

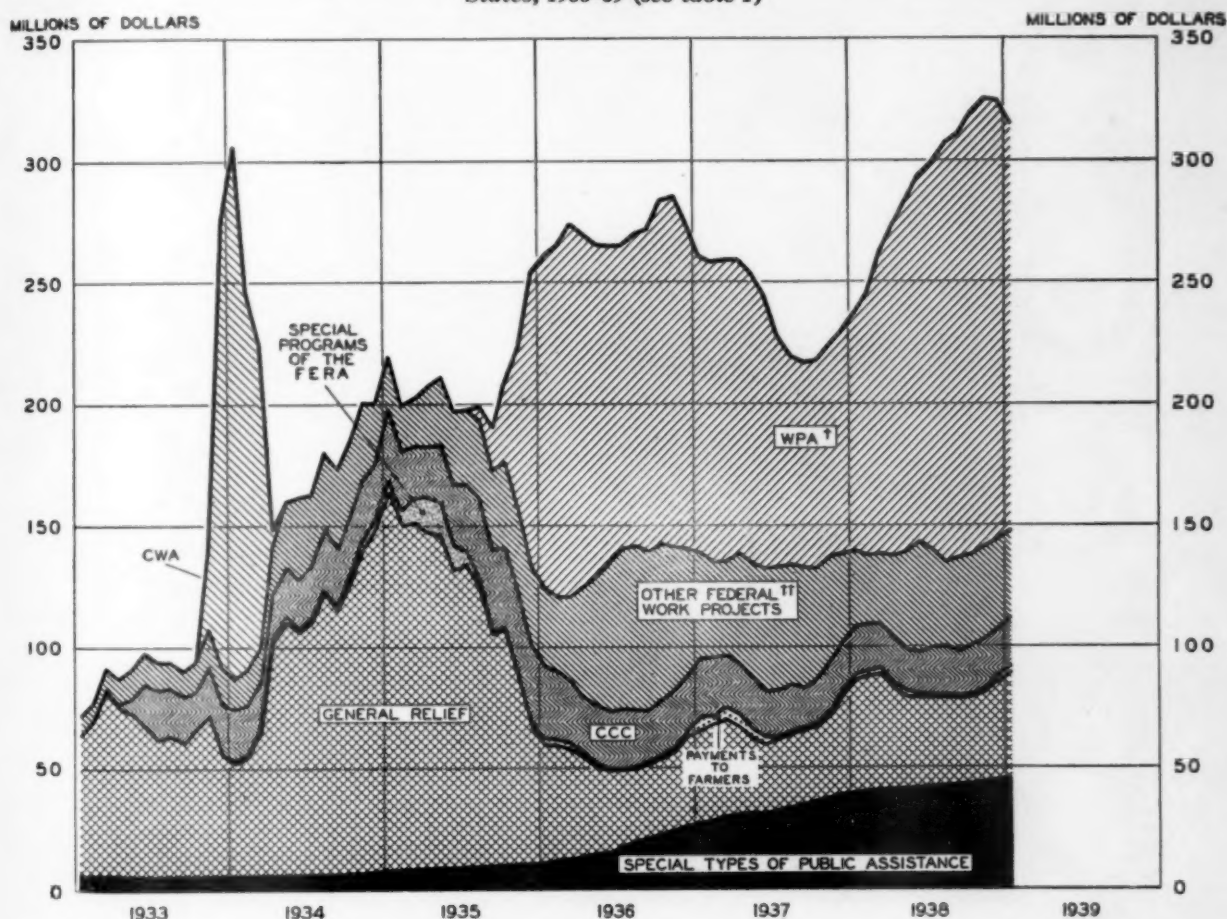
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS • DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH

STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES

THIS ISSUE of the Bulletin presents revised series on recipients of public relief in the continental United States and on amounts of assistance extended to these recipients. Heretofore these series have been limited to public aid granted on the basis of need. Since the beginning of 1933, however, a substantial volume of emergency employment has been provided without the application of a means test under the numerous work and construction programs initiated by the Federal Government to combat unemployment and to promote economic recovery.

Variations in financial provisions of appropriation acts and in regulations with respect to the relief status of persons employed under the various programs have been responsible for a somewhat unrealistic distinction between employment of persons certified as in need of relief on certain work projects and employment of persons not so certified on others. Frequently there have not been any essential differences in the character of these projects or in the status of persons employed thereon. Moreover, with changes in legislation, certification requirements

Chart I.—Public assistance and earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs in the continental United States, 1933-39 (see table 1)



† Includes Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration.

†† See footnote 9, table 1.

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have varied from time to time within the same work program as well as from one work program to another during the past 6 years.

After careful consideration of the problems involved, the Joint Committee on Relief Statistics of the American Statistical Association and the American Public Welfare Association has come to the conclusion that a more adequate measure of the total effort to provide relief and emergency employment and a more comparable set of data for the entire period since January 1933 will be obtained by including *all* employment and

earnings on work and construction projects of an emergency nature. Thus, in addition to employment and earnings of persons certified as in need of relief, data are included on employment and earnings of persons not so certified. Persons not certified as in need of relief may be working on projects also employing certified persons or on projects with noncertified workers only.

Revised data for the continental United States are presented in tables 1 and 2 for each month from January 1937 through December 1938. Revisions extending back to January 1933 will be

Table 1.—Amount of public assistance and earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs in the continental United States, by months, January 1937–January 1939¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Year and month	All public assistance and earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs	Obligations incurred for—			Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration ¹	Earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs					
		Special types of public assistance ²	General relief ³	Relief under special programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration ⁴		Civilian Conservation Corps ⁶	Works Progress Administration ⁷		National Youth Administration ⁸		Other Federal work and construction projects ⁹
							Projects operated by the WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies	Student aid	Work projects	
Total for 1937.....	\$2,868,610	\$397,869	\$406,684	\$2	\$35,894	\$245,643	\$1,180,266		\$24,288	\$32,663	\$539,299
January.....	260,280	27,806	37,906	(10)	5,484	24,485	114,838		2,967	3,087	43,707
February.....	258,091	28,880	39,211	(10)	3,755	24,158	116,047		3,227	3,245	39,567
March.....	259,096	30,265	39,706	(10)	5,553	21,238	116,912		3,316	3,226	38,880
April.....	258,952	31,132	35,745		5,260	21,228	113,831		3,347	3,191	45,217
May.....	253,155	31,698	30,615		3,671	21,039	112,178		3,642	3,106	47,206
June.....	244,208	31,466	28,226		3,236	19,356	106,368		1,992	2,920	50,643
July.....	227,300	33,024	29,027		941	19,334	91,690		0	2,491	50,793
August.....	218,989	34,047	29,969		1,346	19,326	82,778		(10)	2,348	49,173
September.....	216,413	35,550	30,293		1,197	16,312	81,146		164	2,193	49,558
October.....	217,760	36,626	30,738		1,396	18,379	81,369		1,599	2,165	45,498
November.....	224,389	37,998	33,988		1,779	20,876	82,634		1,977	2,263	42,873
December.....	229,977	39,376	41,260		2,276	19,912	86,475		2,056	2,429	36,192
Total for 1938.....	3,487,420	509,608	477,483		22,600	230,166	1,722,257	\$28,468	19,594	41,554	435,090
January.....	237,388	40,118	46,532		2,304	19,940	93,060		1,996	2,552	30,985
February.....	245,790	40,592	47,313		2,473	19,309	103,092		2,166	2,688	28,158
March.....	263,327	41,299	47,569		2,577	18,336	119,693		2,203	2,739	28,911
April.....	274,141	41,490	41,287		2,336	18,311	131,419		2,255	2,766	34,278
May.....	283,895	41,750	37,601		2,156	18,014	137,916		2,406	3,075	40,676
June.....	294,601	41,840	36,987		1,750	17,174	146,068		1,550	3,585	45,642
July.....	299,406	42,510	36,341		1,291	19,848	151,416	4,290	0	3,701	40,009
August.....	307,312	42,904	36,288		1,119	20,334	163,378	4,621	6	3,903	34,760
September.....	311,162	43,353	35,453		1,231	18,767	164,910	4,749	211	3,930	38,558
October.....	320,321	43,857	34,884		1,492	20,567	171,161	4,939	1,978	4,028	37,616
November.....	325,572	44,467	36,457		1,703	20,514	172,257	4,968	2,408	4,193	38,605
December.....	324,504	45,426	40,771		2,262	19,252	167,888	4,902	2,414	4,396	37,194
January 1939.....	314,910	45,940	43,385		2,391	20,642	155,827	4,686	2,244	4,346	35,450

¹ This series differs from that previously published because, in addition to earnings of persons certified as in need of relief, it includes the earnings of all other persons employed on work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds, except for the CCC. Figures do not include the cost of administration; the cost of materials, equipment, and other items incident to the operation of work programs; or transient care. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

² Payments from Federal, State, and local funds in States administering the 3 special types of public assistance under the Social Security Act and payments from State and local funds only in States not participating under the act.

³ Figures for January–March 1937 from the WPA, Division of Statistics.

⁴ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, include obligations incurred for relief extended to cases under the emergency education, student aid, and rural rehabilitation programs of the FERA.

⁵ Figures from the FSA, Rural Rehabilitation Division, represent the net amount of emergency grant vouchers certified to cases during the month.

⁶ Figures estimated by the CCC by multiplying the average monthly number of persons enrolled by an average of \$70 per month. This average

amount is based upon the amount of obligations incurred for cash allowances and for clothing, shelter, subsistence, and medical care of persons enrolled, and for certain other items.

⁷ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, represent earnings of persons employed on projects financed from WPA funds and cover all pay-roll periods ended during the month.

⁸ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, represent earnings during all pay-roll periods ended within the month.

⁹ Figures from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, represent earnings on other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds, and cover all pay-roll periods ended within the monthly period ended on the 15th of the specified month.

¹⁰ Less than \$1,000: \$634, \$765, \$724, respectively.

¹¹ For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

¹² Less than \$1,000.

published in a future issue of the Social Security Bulletin. Revised estimates of the unduplicated number of households and persons receiving public aid in the continental United States are being prepared and will be included in the table on recipients in future issues of the Bulletin.

State series, comparable in content to the revised series for the continental United States, are now being prepared. Subsequent issues of the Bulletin will present State data for the latest month for which information is available on all public-assistance and Federal work programs.

It is believed that maximum comparability in the data for the several States will be attained by the inclusion of all employment and earnings under the various Federal work programs.

Summary for January 1939

In January 1939 total expenditures for all public assistance and earnings on Federal work programs in the continental United States amounted to \$314.9 million. This sum was \$9.6 million or 3 percent less than the total expended for public aid during December 1938.

Table 2.—Recipients of public assistance and persons employed on Federal work programs in the continental United States, by months, January 1937–January 1939¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Recipients of special types of public assistance ¹				Cases receiving general relief ²	Cases aided under special programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration ³	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁴	Persons employed on Federal work programs					
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind				Civilian Conservation Corps ⁵	Works Progress Administration ⁷		National Youth Administration ⁶		Other Federal work and construction projects ⁸
		Families	Children						Projects operated by the WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies	Student aid	Work projects	
1937													
January.....	1, 150	166	411	47	1, 659	(10)	11 335	350	2, 127	-----	417	185	544
February.....	1, 200	171	421	47	1, 723	(10)	11 229	345	2, 145	-----	427	189	477
March.....	1, 257	178	437	48	1, 681	(10)	11 323	303	2, 125	-----	440	192	476
April.....	1, 296	183	450	49	1, 550	-----	300	303	2, 075	-----	442	192	513
May.....	1, 327	189	464	49	1, 383	-----	218	301	2, 018	-----	424	185	500
June.....	1, 290	192	473	50	1, 277	-----	191	277	1, 874	-----	249	173	488
July.....	1, 392	196	482	50	1, 258	-----	54	276	1, 628	-----	0	150	386
August.....	1, 432	203	502	51	1, 271	-----	78	276	1, 509	-----	(10)	133	543
September.....	1, 466	209	517	52	1, 265	-----	67	253	1, 454	-----	36	127	522
October.....	1, 503	215	533	54	1, 270	-----	71	263	1, 460	-----	244	123	499
November.....	1, 542	220	544	55	1, 308	-----	83	298	1, 501	-----	283	127	465
December.....	1, 578	228	565	56	1, 626	-----	109	284	1, 594	-----	304	136	404
1938													
January.....	1, 600	235	581	57	1, 903	-----	108	285	1, 801	-----	310	146	333
February.....	1, 624	242	597	59	2, 005	-----	119	276	2, 001	-----	320	152	316
March.....	1, 647	248	612	61	2, 007	-----	126	262	2, 319	-----	327	155	337
April.....	1, 663	253	624	60	1, 828	-----	117	262	2, 538	-----	334	159	391
May.....	1, 678	257	632	62	1, 706	-----	112	257	2, 638	-----	329	179	457
June.....	1, 657	259	640	62	1, 690	-----	93	238	2, 741	-----	219	209	541
July.....	1, 710	261	644	63	1, 624	-----	70	284	2, 912	-----	84	215	521
August.....	1, 720	267	654	64	1, 582	-----	62	290	3, 037	-----	84	219	359
September.....	1, 735	270	662	65	1, 525	-----	69	268	3, 120	-----	89	221	357
October.....	1, 751	272	667	65	1, 496	-----	79	291	3, 192	-----	90	222	376
November.....	1, 756	276	675	66	1, 521	-----	89	293	3, 238	-----	91	230	377
December.....	1, 781	281	687	67	1, 631	-----	115	275	3, 066	-----	90	240	368
1939													
January.....	1, 792	286	697	67	1, 762	-----	126	295	2, 928	-----	88	237	360

¹ This series differs from that previously published because, in addition to persons certified as in need of relief, it includes all other persons employed on work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds, except for the CCC. Figures do not include administrative employees or recipients of transient care. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

² Includes not only recipients of the 3 special types of public assistance under the Social Security Act but also recipients of similar types of assistance in States not participating under the act.

³ Figures for January–March 1937 from the WPA, Division of Statistics.

⁴ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, include cases receiving relief during the month under the emergency education, student aid, and rural rehabilitation programs of the FERA.

⁵ Figures from the FSA, Rural Rehabilitation Division, represent the net number of emergency grant vouchers certified to cases during the month. Ordinarily only 1 grant voucher per case is certified per month.

⁶ Figures are averages computed by the CCC from reports on the number

of persons enrolled on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month except for the Indian Division; for this Division averages are computed from daily reports.

⁷ Figures from WPA, Division of Statistics, represent average weekly number of persons employed during the month on projects financed from WPA funds.

⁸ Figures from WPA, Division of Statistics, represent the number of different persons employed during the month.

⁹ Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, represent average weekly number of persons employed during the monthly period ended on the 15th of the specified month, on other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds.

¹⁰ Less than 500 persons.

¹¹ For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

With the exception of earnings of persons enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, the earnings under all Federal work programs were smaller in January than in December. Earnings of persons employed on work projects operated by the Works Progress Administration declined 7.2 percent to \$155.8 million. The amount earned in January on projects operated by other Federal agencies but financed with funds transferred by the WPA was \$4.7 million, 4.4 percent less than in December. Earnings on other Federal work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds amounted to \$35.4 million, 4.7 percent below the sum earned on such projects in December.

Earnings on work projects of the National Youth Administration declined slightly between December and January, and earnings under the student-aid program operated by that agency decreased 7 percent. Earnings on NYA work

projects amounted to \$4.3 million and earnings of students to \$2.2 million.

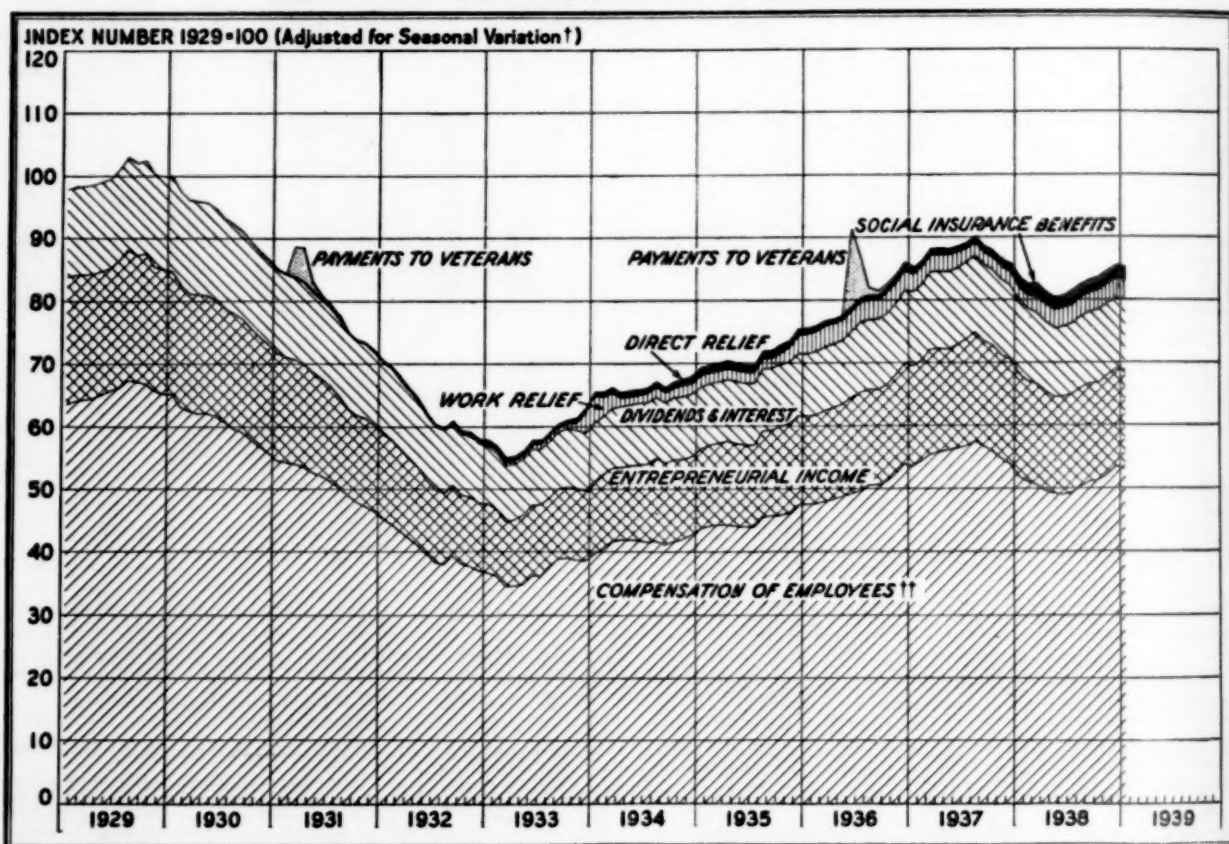
Total earnings of enrollees in the CCC increased 7.2 percent in January and amounted to \$20.6 million.

Payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance totaled \$45.9 million, an increase of 1.1 percent over the December figure. General relief payments moved upward 6.4 percent to \$43.4 million in January. Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration amounted to \$2.4 million, 5.7 percent more than in December.

The total bill for public assistance and earnings on Federal work programs in January 1939 increased \$77.5 million or 32.7 percent over that for the same month of 1938. General relief was the only type of assistance for which a smaller sum was expended in January 1939 than in January 1938.

Most of the increase in total disbursements for

Chart II.—Index of income payments in the United States, 1929–39



†Work relief, direct relief, social insurance benefits, and payments to veterans not adjusted for seasonal variation.

††Excluding work relief.

Prepared by: U. S. Department of Commerce, Division of Economic Research, National Income Section.

public aid was attributable to the expansion in the amount of earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA. Such earnings were \$62.8 million or 67.4 percent greater in January 1939 than in the same month of last year. Substantially larger amounts were expended in January 1939, however, under other programs which are of major importance in the total structure which provides assistance and emergency employment. Total payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind—increased steadily throughout the year and in January 1939 amounted to 14.5 percent more than in January 1938. Earnings of persons employed on other Federal work and construction projects were 14.4 percent above the January 1938 level in January of this year.

Expenditures were also higher in January 1939 under work and assistance programs which account for small shares of the total amount of public aid. Total earnings of persons enrolled in the CCC during January 1939 exceeded the amount of such earnings in January 1938 by 3.5 percent. Earnings on NYA work projects and part-time earnings of students were 70.3 and 12.4 percent greater, respectively, than in January 1938. The amount of subsistence payments certified by the FSA was 8.5 percent above the amount certified in January a year ago.

Although expenditures for general relief had

risen in each month since October 1938, the sum expended in January 1939 was 6.8 percent smaller than the amount of obligations incurred during January 1938.

In January 1939 earnings of persons employed on work projects of the WPA (including projects operated by the WPA and projects operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds) comprised 51 percent of the total expended for public assistance and emergency employment in the continental United States. Obligations incurred for the special types of public assistance represented the second largest share of the total—14.6 percent. Payments for general relief accounted for 13.8 percent and earnings of persons employed on other Federal work and construction projects for 11.3 percent. Earnings of CCC enrollees amounted to 6.6 percent of the total bill. The remainder was expended for student aid and earnings on NYA work projects and for subsistence payments by the FSA.

Earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs comprised 70.9 percent of all public aid in January 1939 as compared with 62.6 percent in the previous January. The share of the total represented by the public-assistance programs declined from 37.4 percent in January 1938 to 29.1 percent in January of this year.

For January 1939 reports were received from 14 States on the number of households receiving one or more of the special types of public assistance,

Table 3.—Number of households receiving one or more of the special types of public assistance in States administering plans approved by the Social Security Board and/or general relief, and percent of duplication in the case count in 14 States, January 1939

State	Number of households receiving one or more of the special types of public assistance and/or general relief	Recipients of the special types of public assistance and cases receiving general relief					Percent of duplication in reported number of cases
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	General relief	
Total.....	384,758	417,877	221,357	56,727	7,076	132,717	7.9
1. Arizona.....	12,075	12,999	6,817	2,145	303	3,734	7.1
2. Arkansas.....	23,680	25,680	17,151	4,000	634	3,876	0
3. Idaho.....	13,918	14,733	8,725	2,692	294	13,022	5.5
4. Kansas.....	46,819	50,864	22,610	4,827	1,029	22,398	8.0
5. Louisiana.....	44,853	47,906	28,793	10,078	765	8,270	6.4
6. Maryland.....	32,034	37,208	17,365	7,806	632	11,405	13.9
7. Montana.....	20,582	22,923	12,635	2,136	113	8,039	10.3
8. New Mexico.....	7,064	7,112	3,824	1,511	198	1,579	.7
9. North Dakota.....	14,870	16,625	7,894	1,887	113	6,731	10.6
10. South Carolina.....	31,030	31,385	23,641	4,175	863	2,706	1.1
11. Utah.....	18,460	20,713	13,392	2,965	303	4,153	10.9
12. Washington.....	66,517	76,054	37,539	8,808	1,025	31,682	12.5
13. West Virginia.....	44,687	47,078	17,912	6,059	752	22,355	5.1
14. Wyoming.....	6,199	6,697	3,059	608	162	2,768	6.0

¹ Does not include a relatively small number of cases receiving general relief from local funds.

² Does not include 198 cases receiving aid from county indigent funds.

³ Does not include 59 cases receiving general relief administered by local public agencies.

general relief, or general relief and one or more of the special types of public assistance. As shown in table 3, the total number of recipients of public assistance and general relief was 417,877, representing 384,788 households. Therefore, the total figure includes duplications in the number of households of 33,089 or 7.9 percent. On the basis of these figures it is estimated that in January 1939

there were 3.6 million households in the continental United States receiving one or more of the special types of public assistance, or general relief, or a combination of general relief and one or more of the special types of public assistance.

The index of income payments in the continental United States, presented in chart II, which was prepared by the Department of Commerce,

Table 4.—General relief in the continental United States, by States, January 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 25, 1939]

State	Number of cases receiving relief	Amount of obligations incurred for relief extended to cases ¹	Average per case	Percentage change—			
				From December 1938 in—		From January 1939 in—	
				Number of cases	Amount of obligations	Number of cases	Amount of obligations
Total for continental United States ²	1,762,000	\$43,385,000					
Total for 39 States reporting actual figures	1,446,761	37,931,668	\$26.22	+8.5	+6.6	-5.9	-6.1
1. Alabama	2,733	25,622	9.38	+3.3	+4.9	-10.2	-1.4
2. Arizona	3,734	52,683	14.11	+10.8	+9.8	+45.6	+30.1
3. Arkansas	3,875	18,677	4.82	+2.7	+7.6	-6.1	-26.1
4. California	124,446	3,854,155	30.97	+16.2	+19.3	+8.5	+13.3
5. Connecticut	24,251	640,358	26.41	+8.6	+6.4	+4.8	+4.3
6. Delaware	2,484	51,442	20.71	+10.9	+10.7	+24.7	+55.3
7. District of Columbia	1,609	42,785	26.58	+5.2	+6.9	-36.3	-35.1
8. Florida	7,851	52,891	6.74	-7.5	-7.5	-4.9	+4.6
9. Georgia	7,240	46,013	6.36	-2	-3.8	-11.5	-15.9
10. Illinois	189,860	4,379,934	23.07	+6.4	+1.2	-1.7	-4.3
11. Iowa	33,612	584,111	17.38	+10.1	+8.6	-17.0	-24.3
12. Kansas	22,398	320,168	14.29	+12.6	+13.9	+10.1	+7.0
13. Louisiana	8,270	109,172	13.20	+1.1	-2.0	+10.5	+3.2
14. Maine	12,838	295,310	23.00	+4.6	+2.8	-12.1	-12.7
15. Maryland	11,405	273,669	24.00	+9.9	+10.6	+38.9	+46.1
16. Massachusetts	73,140	2,019,377	27.61	+10.3	+3.8	-17.0	-20.5
17. Michigan	77,405	1,728,148	22.33	+17.1	+16.5	-34.3	-35.7
18. Minnesota	48,036	1,276,891	26.58	+7.8	+10.0	-3.6	-12.3
19. Mississippi	1,223	3,553	2.91	-12.1	-6.5	+2.6	-16.5
20. Missouri	37,113	419,822	11.31	+4.3	-14.4	-36.5	-30.2
21. Montana	8,039	124,261	15.46	+28.5	+24.4	+17.6	+24.9
22. Nebraska	11,561	141,444	12.23	+20.3	+9.2	+3.4	-5.1
23. Nevada	691	9,017	13.05	-7	-1.0	-27.5	-23.2
24. New Hampshire	9,158	253,325	27.66	+4.9	+2.9	-14.7	-15.1
25. New Mexico	1,777	9,392	5.29	+8.0	-2	-33.4	-61.3
26. New York	269,227	11,417,143	38.16	+4.0	+5.5	-3.4	-6.7
27. North Carolina	6,064	34,070	5.62	-8	-2.5	-18.7	-20.8
28. North Dakota	6,731	107,296	15.94	+14.9	+14.3	-35.7	-37.4
29. Oregon	13,843	197,485	14.27	-2.0	-10.9	-5.4	-12.9
30. Pennsylvania	260,672	7,207,605	27.65	+10.0	+4.0	+12.5	+8.0
31. South Carolina	2,765	27,101	9.80	-1.6	-9	+91.5	+75.0
32. South Dakota	5,812	86,093	14.81	+12.7	+8.1	-19.4	-10.5
33. Utah	4,153	79,391	19.12	+17.5	+13.0	-20.9	-29.5
34. Vermont	3,529	91,713	25.99	+12.4	+29.3	-12.1	-7.1
35. Virginia	9,694	92,892	9.58	+2.6	+6.2	-41.6	-24.1
36. Washington	31,682	456,370	14.40	+23.0	+15.8	-35.9	-65.9
37. West Virginia	22,355	210,894	9.43	+8	+3.3	-1.2	-7
38. Wisconsin	52,717	1,140,641	21.64	+7.7	+10.9	-3.3	-3.4
39. Wyoming	2,768	50,774	18.34	+16.4	+21.9	+49.7	+86.9
Total for 10 States for which figures are estimated ³	315,500	5,453,500					
1. Colorado	13,790	210,000					
2. Idaho	3,400	46,000					
3. Indiana	63,000	820,000					
4. Kentucky	7,900	59,000					
5. New Jersey	78,000	1,060,000					
6. Ohio	95,200	1,795,000					
7. Oklahoma	21,800	97,000					
8. Rhode Island	11,400	293,000					
9. Tennessee	5,200	31,000					
10. Texas	15,300	142,500					

¹ Obligations incurred from State and local funds; administrative expense, nonrelief expense, and expense for special programs, hospitalization, and burials are not included.
² Partly estimated.

³ Estimated by the Social Security Board for all States except Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas, for which estimates were made by the State agencies.

shows the relative importance of different types of income payments over the period January 1929 through January 1939. The chart gives perspective to the relation of direct and work-relief payments to total income payments.

General Relief

General relief amounting to \$43.4 million was extended to 1.8 million cases in the continental United States during January. These figures include estimates made by the Social Security Board or by the individual States for 10 of the 49 jurisdictions listed in table 4. General relief includes payments in cash and payments in kind made directly to cases and also payments for services rendered to cases by other persons. It does not include the expense of administering aid, the cost of nonrelief items, of special programs, or of hospitalization and burials.

Obligations incurred for 1.4 million cases in the 39 States reporting complete data amounted to \$37.9 million, an average of \$26.22 per case. Averages per case ranged from \$2.91 in Mississippi to \$38.16 in New York. The case may represent a single person, a family, or a household.

The total number of cases aided in the 39 States increased 8.5 percent from December to January, and the amount of obligations increased 6.6 percent. In 29 States there were increases from December to January in both the number of cases and the amount of obligations. In 10 of these States the increases in both items were 10 percent or more. Five States—Vermont, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, and Nebraska—reported increases of more than 20 percent in one or both items. In Vermont the rise was the result of an increase in the number of unemployed; in Montana, Washington, and Wyoming cuts in the WPA loads were responsible for the increases. Five of the seven States which showed decreases in both items are southern States—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

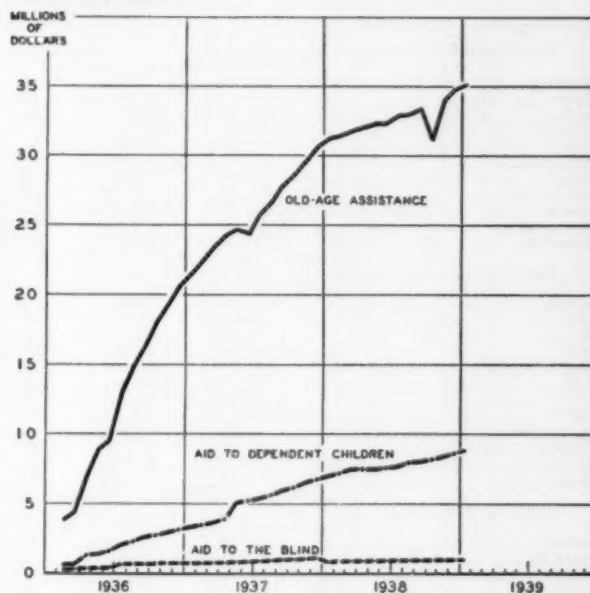
From January 1938 to January 1939, the number of cases and the amount of obligations decreased approximately 6 percent. Despite the declines in both items for the 39 States as a whole, there were 11 States in which both the number of cases and the amount of obligations increased; Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, and Wyoming reported increases of 20 percent or more in both items.

Special Types of Public Assistance

In January 1939 obligations incurred for payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii totaled \$46 million. This sum, which includes payments in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and payments under State laws without Federal financial participation, was \$5.8 million, or 14.5 percent greater than the total amount expended in January 1938.

The total amount expended for each of the special types of public assistance was substantially larger in January 1939 than in the same month of 1938. The amount of obligations incurred for payments in behalf of dependent children showed an increase of 24.6 percent, expenditures for assistance to the aged 12.5 percent, and payments to recipients of aid to the blind 7.1 percent.

Chart III.—Public assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, December 1936–January 1939



Of the \$46 million paid to recipients in January 1939, \$45 million or almost 98 percent was disbursed in States participating under the Social Security Act. Of the latter amount, \$35.1 million was expended for payments to 1.8 million recipients of old-age assistance; \$8.9 million for payments to 272,400 families in behalf of 666,700 dependent children; and \$1 million for payments

to 43,300 recipients of aid to the blind. About two-thirds of the remaining \$1 million was paid to 23,700 recipients of aid to the blind in 5 States in which this type of assistance was administered without Federal financial participation. The other third was paid to 14,300 families in behalf of 33,700 dependent children in 7 States which have no plans for aid to dependent children approved by the Social Security Board.

Old-Age Assistance

The number of recipients of old-age assistance and the amount of obligations incurred for payments to these recipients in the 51 jurisdictions

participating under the Social Security Act increased less than 1 percent from December 1938 to January 1939. Relatively large percentage changes in the number aided or in the amount of payments occurred in only a few States.

In Virginia, where the old-age assistance program is in the early stages of development, there was an increase of 17.3 percent in both the number of recipients and the amount of payments. A special appropriation of additional State funds to the Old-Age Assistance Commission in Vermont was responsible for increases of 10 percent in the number of recipients and in the amount of obligations incurred in that State.

Table 5.—Special types of public assistance in States administering Federal funds under plans approved by the Social Security Board, by months, February 1936–January 1939¹

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 15, 1939]

Year and month	Recipients				Obligations incurred for payments to recipients ²			
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ³		Aid to the blind	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ³	Aid to the blind
		Families	Children					
Total for 1936 (11 months).....					\$163,466,270	\$135,925,760	\$21,571,270	\$5,969,240
February.....	247,421	26,670	68,915	12,054	4,644,154	3,752,455	604,962	280,737
March.....	294,075	27,446	70,300	13,099	5,292,303	4,335,522	641,168	315,613
April.....	471,100	56,952	141,552	16,376	8,807,061	7,087,664	1,334,345	385,052
May.....	563,240	61,500	152,082	16,641	10,782,622	8,977,539	1,405,943	399,140
June.....	603,710	69,664	175,144	17,571	11,710,049	9,651,969	1,634,648	423,432
July.....	785,667	80,372	223,001	26,500	15,783,748	13,030,934	2,106,224	646,590
August.....	804,481	83,999	215,024	26,901	17,886,014	14,890,365	2,332,124	663,528
September.....	896,849	91,738	233,795	27,478	19,539,255	16,238,120	2,617,830	683,305
October.....	971,162	105,312	267,016	27,981	21,435,063	17,953,719	2,776,529	704,815
November.....	1,032,649	106,166	277,198	28,456	22,971,245	19,291,619	2,456,849	722,777
December.....	1,103,841	111,914	284,591	28,969	24,614,756	20,715,854	3,160,648	738,254
Total for 1937.....					382,774,905	310,458,427	61,324,095	10,992,383
January.....	1,148,099	117,761	299,757	29,417	25,680,553	21,596,532	3,333,145	750,376
February.....	1,197,950	122,456	310,488	30,117	26,757,537	22,487,263	3,563,164	767,110
March.....	1,255,574	128,690	325,060	30,993	28,110,114	23,875,495	3,746,879	787,740
April.....	1,294,468	134,907	341,083	31,594	29,005,790	24,314,066	3,896,532	795,192
May.....	1,325,664	165,498	406,689	33,734	30,657,022	24,706,663	5,103,776	846,583
June.....	1,290,709	171,410	421,837	35,042	30,527,577	24,413,199	5,239,847	874,531
July.....	1,393,528	175,022	431,626	37,253	32,148,444	25,826,354	5,399,014	923,076
August.....	1,434,233	182,850	452,568	38,624	33,185,212	26,612,223	5,625,035	947,954
September.....	1,468,366	193,696	480,561	40,133	34,831,769	27,859,085	5,938,848	1,033,836
October.....	1,504,992	199,334	495,452	41,204	35,910,634	28,653,932	6,199,639	1,057,063
November.....	1,543,577	204,464	508,419	42,567	37,299,507	29,667,015	6,543,274	1,089,218
December.....	1,579,896	211,721	526,609	43,752	38,661,246	30,746,600	6,794,942	1,119,704
Total for 1938.....					495,399,373	390,852,973	93,564,931	10,981,469
January.....	1,602,733	219,105	544,085	33,638	39,066,879	31,240,404	7,015,980	810,495
February.....	1,626,325	225,857	560,192	35,194	39,631,207	31,459,648	7,224,921	846,638
March.....	1,648,891	232,116	575,232	36,428	40,233,502	31,833,472	7,526,945	873,085
April.....	1,665,108	237,350	587,817	37,249	40,835,083	32,126,680	7,531,033	877,370
May.....	1,680,514	241,131	596,628	38,166	40,798,403	32,374,768	7,538,935	884,700
June.....	1,659,948	244,456	605,804	38,837	40,888,425	32,339,919	7,642,214	906,292
July.....	1,713,263	246,142	609,645	39,689	41,564,144	32,937,746	7,696,637	929,761
August.....	1,722,629	253,372	623,923	40,282	41,976,084	33,027,831	8,005,387	942,866
September.....	1,737,718	256,319	632,403	41,066	42,427,519	33,375,602	8,094,858	957,059
October.....	1,641,195	258,909	637,225	41,541	40,344,670	31,167,550	8,208,877	968,243
November.....	1,769,014	262,673	645,358	42,332	43,530,087	34,110,969	8,444,036	984,082
December.....	1,783,397	267,600	657,460	42,918	44,494,370	34,858,384	8,635,108	1,000,878
January 1939.....	1,794,988	272,385	666,655	43,274	45,009,778	35,144,349	8,857,427	1,008,002

¹ Federal funds were first made available to the States for February 1936. Figures include relatively small numbers of cases eligible under State laws for whom no Federal funds may be expended and amounts of payments to individuals in excess of amounts which can be matched from Federal funds. No figures are included in any month for any State not administering Federal funds.

² Includes estimates for Hawaii for June 1937–May 1938.

³ Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds; administrative expense and expense for hospitalization and burials are not included. Prior to July 1937, obligations incurred for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than recipients for rendering services to recipients are not included.

Table 6.—Old-age assistance in States administering Federal funds under plans approved by the Social Security Board, by regions and States, January 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 15, 1939]

Region ¹ and State	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients ²	Average per recipient	Percentage change—				Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 and over ³
				From December 1938 in—		From January 1938 in—		
				Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	
Total.....	1,794,988	\$35,144,340	\$19.58	+0.6	+0.8	+11.5	+12.2	226
Region I:								
Connecticut.....	15,343	410,326	26.74	+5	+8	+7.5	+10.0	131
Maine.....	11,831	244,265	20.65	-1.2	-1.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	138
Massachusetts.....	75,740	2,148,972	28.37	+1.1	+4	+14.9	+17.3	230
New Hampshire.....	4,063	94,519	23.26	+1.5	+2.3	+11.7	+15.7	78
Rhode Island.....	6,245	117,083	18.75	(⁹)	-2	+6.6	+8.5	139
Vermont.....	5,728	82,774	14.45	+10.1	+10.0	+8.1	+10.1	147
Region II:								
New York.....	110,976	2,716,769	24.48	+5	+1.7	+6.9	+9.1	140
Region III:								
Delaware.....	2,627	28,501	10.85	+1.0	+1.1	-6.6	-6.4	125
New Jersey.....	27,794	538,351	19.37	+1.7	+2.0	+9.9	+17.4	111
Pennsylvania.....	87,837	1,863,293	21.21	-6	-5	-7.1	-9.3	141
Region IV:								
District of Columbia.....	3,265	83,300	25.51	+2	+6	+8.8	+10.6	78
Maryland.....	17,365	304,193	17.52	+2	+2	+5.8	+7.7	100
North Carolina.....	31,977	301,758	9.44	(⁹)	+9	+42.9	+44.9	229
Virginia.....	8,529	81,400	9.54	+17.3	+17.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	56
West Virginia.....	17,912	247,642	13.83	-4	-1	-3.6	-4.7	229
Region V:								
Kentucky.....	44,485	387,675	8.71	(⁹)	-2	+30.1	+18.6	240
Michigan.....	70,911	1,208,453	17.04	+1	-4	+6.9	-2.9	243
Ohio.....	111,183	2,510,319	22.58	-5	-2.4	+7.6	+5.3	230
Region VI:								
Illinois.....	125,562	2,339,404	18.63	+9	+1.6	+4.1	+14.2	251
Indiana.....	65,715	926,436	16.63	+3.5	+4.1	+32.8	+37.5	193
Wisconsin.....	44,211	923,932	20.90	+1.3	+1.9	+15.8	+21.2	201
Region VII:								
Alabama.....	15,939	150,217	9.42	+3	-7	+12.2	-3.4	145
Florida.....	34,869	482,292	13.83	+2.2	+2.1	+38.1	+22.3	367
Georgia.....	35,882	313,479	8.74	+3	(⁹)	+49.6	+34.6	274
Mississippi.....	19,144	133,719	6.98	+1.9	+2.9	+24.6	+91.9	224
South Carolina.....	23,641	177,332	7.50	+2.1	+3.5	+56.1	+7.9	382
Tennessee.....	22,125	292,825	13.24	-9	-9	+42.4	+40.2	169
Region VIII:								
Iowa.....	50,863	1,007,640	19.81	+4	+3	+13.0	+13.2	232
Minnesota.....	65,474	1,341,109	20.48	+6	+9	+4.3	+8.4	356
Nebraska.....	27,195	473,043	17.39	+8	+2.4	+5.1	+7.9	278
North Dakota.....	7,894	137,687	17.44	+5	+9	+7.5	+11.1	219
South Dakota.....	16,270	324,159	19.92	+4	-2	+14.9	+24.2	387
Region IX:								
Arkansas.....	17,151	105,121	6.13	-7	-1.1	-11.1	-40.5	213
Kansas.....	22,610	445,264	19.69	+2.1	+2.5	+47.5	+53.7	194
Missouri.....	74,821	1,390,862	18.59	+5	+1.1	-2.1	+30.3	240
Oklahoma.....	65,953	1,313,320	19.91	+9	+8	-3.7	+27.2	354
Region X:								
Louisiana.....	28,793	296,411	10.29	+1.9	+2.2	+17.7	+21.7	355
New Mexico.....	3,824	42,906	11.22	+5	+9	+2	+10.1	255
Texas.....	113,393	1,571,345	13.86	+1	+3	+8	+1.9	398
Region XI:								
Arizona.....	6,817	177,924	26.10	+1	+1	+27.1	+31.2	401
Colorado.....	37,960	1,214,485	31.99	+8	+7.6	+9.6	-11.4	471
Idaho.....	8,725	171,207	19.62	-1.6	-10.4	+5.8	-3.9	326
Montana.....	12,635	259,404	20.53	+8	+1.1	+8.7	+9.3	408
Utah.....	13,392	274,250	20.48	+2	+3	+12.2	+10.1	496
Wyoming.....	3,059	66,268	21.66	+1.8	+2.0	+7.7	+10.0	308
Region XII:								
California.....	125,846	4,061,997	32.44	+5	+5	+24.8	+22.7	274
Nevada.....	2,132	36,394	26.45	+1.6	+1.5	+36.1	+31.2	355
Oregon.....	18,853	401,105	21.28	(⁹)	-1	+29.0	+28.0	224
Washington.....	37,539	830,281	22.12	-2	-1	+1.7	-2.6	300
Territories:								
Alaska.....	1,114	30,668	27.53	+3.3	+3.4	+57.1	+51.6	278
Hawaii.....	1,776	22,280	12.54	+3	-5	+13.9	+3.8	182

¹ Social Security Board administrative regions.

² Obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds; administrative expense and expense for hospitalization and burials are not included.

³ Population estimated with the advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1938.

⁴ Comparison for 47 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii administering Federal funds under approved plans for January 1938 and January 1939.

⁵ Adjustments have been made for grants covering 2 or more eligible individuals for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii.

⁶ Not computed, because figures for January 1938 are too small for comparison.

⁷ Minimum age under State plan is 70 years, but rate is based on population 65 and over.

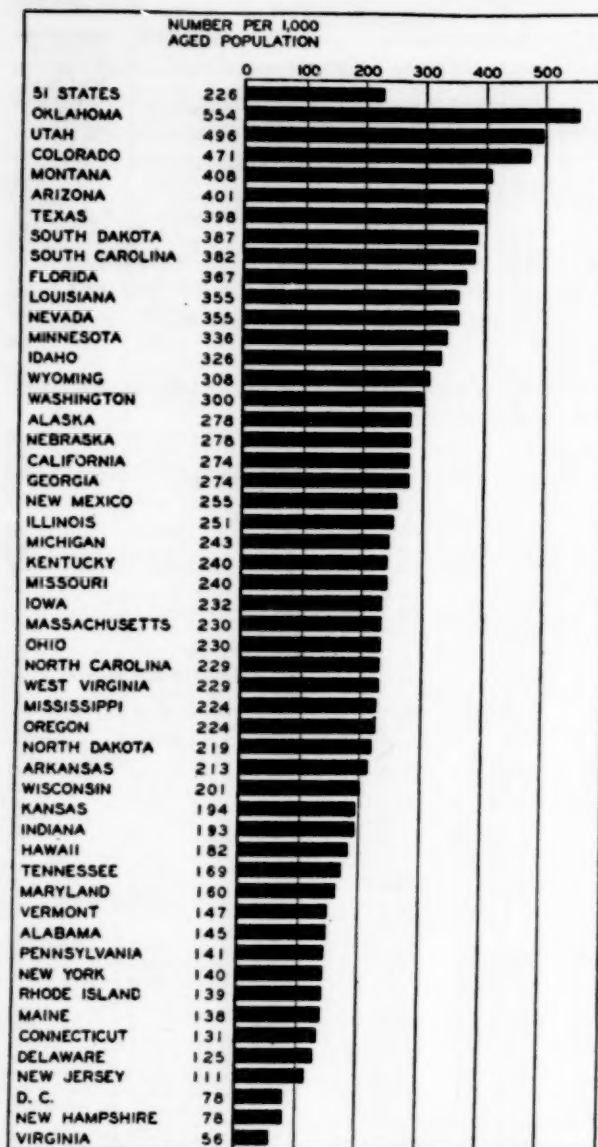
⁸ Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

⁹ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

¹⁰ Not administering old-age assistance under an approved plan for January 1938.

¹¹ Includes \$97,057 incurred for payments to 3,070 recipients 60 but under 65 years of age. Rate per 1,000 does not include these recipients.

Chart IV.—Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over, in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, January 1939



The amount of payments in Colorado was 7.6 percent higher in January than in December, although the number of persons aided increased less than 1 percent. In Idaho the decline of 10.4 percent in the amount of payments was attributable to limitations in the amount of State funds made available for payments to recipients of the

special types of public assistance during January. Federal grants to Idaho for January were temporarily delayed pending the settlement of a conflict between procedures required under the State plans for the special types of public assistance and a provision of the State constitution.

In the 50 jurisdictions administering Federal funds in both January 1939 and January 1938 the number of recipients increased 11.5 percent, and the amount of obligations incurred moved upward 12.2 percent.

Aid to Dependent Children

From December 1938 to January 1939 the number of families and children receiving aid to dependent children in the 42 jurisdictions administering plans approved by the Social Security Board increased 2.8 and 2.4 percent, respectively, and the amount of payments increased 3.0 percent.

Relatively large percentage changes from December to January were reported by several States. In North Dakota there were increases of 40 to 50 percent in the numbers of families and children receiving aid and in the amount of obligations incurred. These increases were the result of laying off women on WPA projects. In Florida, where an approved plan for aid to dependent children had been in operation for only 5 months, the increases in these three items were between 25 and 30 percent. Pennsylvania reported increases of more than 10 percent in the numbers of families and children assisted and in the amount of payments. In Vermont the percentage increases ranged from 7.4 percent in the number of children to 15.6 percent in the amount of payments. In Virginia the January obligations incurred were 11.0 percent greater than the December total. Increases between 5 and 10 percent in families, children, and payments were reported by Arizona, Colorado, and Missouri.

For January 1939, as compared with the same month of 1938, there were increases of 23.6 percent in the number of families, 21.6 percent in the number of children, and 25.7 percent in the amount of obligations incurred in the 40 jurisdictions participating under the Social Security Act in both months.

Table 7.—Aid to dependent children in States administering Federal funds under plans approved by the Social Security Board, by regions and States, January 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 15, 1939]

Region 1 and State	Number of recipients		Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients 2	Average per family	Percentage change—						Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population under 16 3
	Families	Children			From December 1938 in—			From January 1938 in—			
					Number of recipients		Amount of obligations	Number of recipients		Amount of obligations	
					Families	Children		Families	Children		
Total.....	272,385	666,655	\$8,857,427	\$32.52	+2.8	+2.4	+3.0	+24.2	+22.2	+26.1	22
Region I:											
Maine.....	1,325	3,450	49,815	37.60	—	—	—	+2.1	—	+2.4	15
Massachusetts.....	9,664	23,483	620,124	64.17	+2.8	+2.5	+7.9	+28.8	+23.7	+35.1	21
New Hampshire.....	341	907	13,324	39.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Rhode Island.....	1,053	2,859	49,729	47.23	+1.2	+8	+8	+23.3	+18.8	+15.1	16
Vermont.....	404	1,187	10,839	26.83	+11.3	+7.4	+15.6	+23.2	+59.8	+75.7	12
Region II:											
New York.....	35,188	70,231	1,718,665	48.84	+1.6	+1.3	+1.2	+31.4	+26.4	+34.6	23
Region III:											
Delaware.....	469	1,092	14,399	30.70	—	—	—	+2.6	+2.9	—	16
New Jersey.....	11,245	25,021	333,963	29.70	+5	(1)	+1.1	+3.2	+2.2	+5.4	22
Pennsylvania.....	20,601	49,906	704,828	34.21	+12.6	+11.2	+11.9	+19.1	+14.4	+17.3	17
Region IV:											
District of Columbia.....	1,032	3,155	48,199	46.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Maryland.....	7,806	21,075	247,329	31.68	+1.5	+1.2	+9	+18.7	+13.4	+17.1	17
North Carolina.....	7,759	21,057	118,676	15.30	+5	(1)	+8	+71.1	+57.4	+64.7	17
Virginia.....	833	3,001	17,744	21.30	+5.2	+3.8	+11.0	(7)	(7)	(7)	8
West Virginia.....	6,059	17,580	129,795	21.42	+2.0	+1.9	+2.4	+11.9	+10.1	+11.0	28
Region V:											
Michigan.....	12,592	29,036	510,348	40.53	+2.7	+2.0	+9	+4.0	+3.4	+10.0	22
Ohio.....	10,902	* 31,188	435,528	39.95	+2	+1	—	+3.0	+10.0	+9.2	15
Region VI:											
Indiana.....	15,469	32,408	424,245	27.43	+1.6	+1.3	+1.7	+28.0	+23.0	+24.5	35
Wisconsin.....	10,894	* 25,498	409,897	37.66	+1.7	+1.6	+2.2	+12.2	+12.7	+18.6	* 32
Region VII:											
Alabama.....	5,529	16,394	69,374	12.55	—	—	—	+6.2	+6.3	—	16
Florida.....	10,737	10 21,134	10 20,205	27.42	+30.7	+26.9	+26.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	4
Georgia.....	4,606	12,322	96,818	21.02	+5	+1	+4	+44.5	+36.8	+37.2	12
South Carolina.....	4,175	12,245	60,234	14.43	+2.3	+1.7	+2.8	+111.4	+106.7	+50.4	18
Tennessee.....	9,905	26,609	182,494	18.42	—	—	—	+37.1	+28.3	+36.2	29
Region VIII:											
Minnesota.....	6,904	* 17,427	248,071	35.93	+2.8	+2.5	+3.3	+46.4	+42.5	+52.7	* 24
Nebraska.....	4,693	11 10,688	11 122,739	26.15	+2.9	+2.2	+2.2	+15.1	+11.8	+16.4	28
North Dakota.....	1,887	* 5,378	61,822	32.76	+51.6	+39.8	+45.7	+336.8	+279.3	+312.8	* 23
Region IX:											
Arkansas.....	4,030	11,017	32,800	8.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Kansas.....	4,827	11,508	147,250	30.51	+3.6	+3.1	+3.4	+48.1	+42.3	+56.3	23
Missouri.....	8,420	20,440	254,134	30.18	+7.9	+7.1	+7.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	20
Oklahoma.....	15,384	35,489	215,991	14.04	+5	+3	+1.0	+8.9	+7.6	—	43
Region X:											
Louisiana.....	10,078	29,248	211,622	21.00	+3.4	+4.3	+2.4	+24.1	+24.3	+25.2	43
New Mexico.....	1,511	4,355	28,533	18.88	+5	+2	+2.2	+10.3	+8.1	—	30
Region XI:											
Arizona.....	2,145	6,262	70,412	32.83	+6.7	+5.3	+5.9	+49.0	+48.3	+52.6	49
Colorado.....	4,247	10,758	130,467	30.72	+9.4	+7.4	+8.5	+20.7	+22.0	+25.7	36
Idaho.....	2,692	6,352	70,824	26.31	+1	—	—	+14.5	+14.4	+16.7	41
Montana.....	2,136	5,011	60,877	28.50	+2.2	+2.2	+2.7	+24.3	+22.2	+26.8	33
Utah.....	2,965	7,349	99,196	33.46	+1.0	+6	+1.4	+15.9	+17.5	+13.8	42
Wyoming.....	608	1,529	18,817	30.95	+3.9	+3.4	+3.9	+1.8	+3.6	+8.5	22
Region XII:											
California.....	12,928	* 31,995	532,598	41.20	+9	+1.0	+2	+17.5	+17.5	+32.1	* 24
Oregon.....	1,602	3,547	62,518	39.02	+2.8	+3.0	+3.5	+54.8	+50.2	+71.4	15
Washington.....	5,808	13,106	169,904	29.25	+3	+5	+8	—	—	—	33
Territory:											
Hawaii.....	942	3,358	32,280	34.27	+1	—	—	+7.9	+11.2	—	25

¹ Social Security Board administrative regions.

² Obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds; administrative expense and expense for hospitalization and burials are not included.

³ Population estimated with the advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1938.

⁴ Comparison for 38 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii administering Federal funds under approved plans for January 1938 and January 1939.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

⁷ Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan for January 1938.

⁸ Includes 4,169 children 16 to 18 years of age. Rate per 1,000 does not include these children.

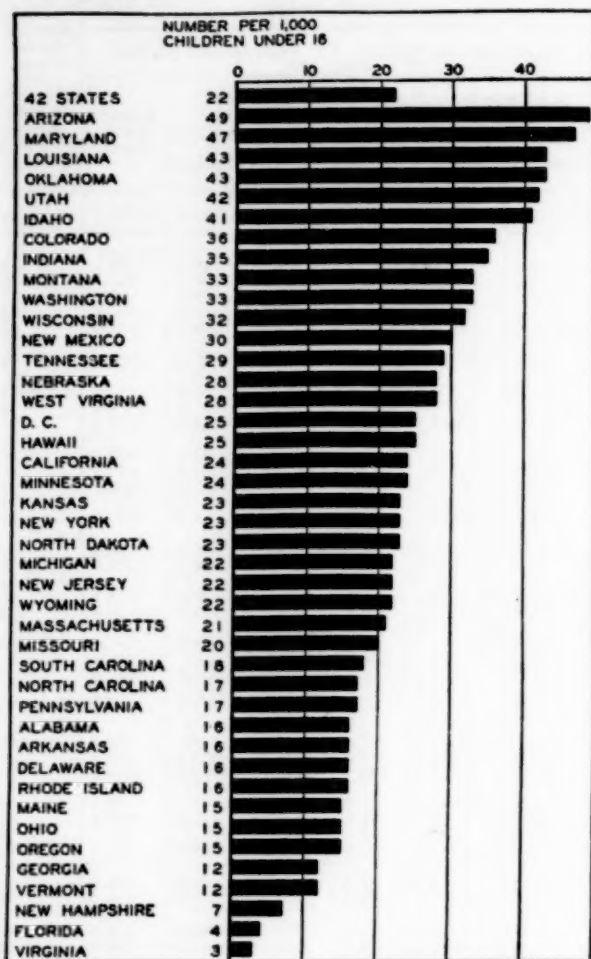
⁹ Includes an unknown number of children 16 years of age and over.

¹⁰ Does not include aid to dependent children administered by county governments to recipients not yet approved for aid under the State plan.

¹¹ In addition, in 74 counties payments amounting to \$20,767 were made from local funds without Federal participation to 1,014 families in behalf of 2,392 children under the State mothers' pension law. It is possible that a large number of the families receiving aid from this source for January also received aid under the State plan for aid to dependent children approved by the Social Security Board.

¹² Not computed, because figures for January 1938 are too small for comparison.

Chart V.—Number of children receiving aid to dependent children per 1,000 population under 16 years of age in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, January 1939



Aid to the Blind

In the 42 jurisdictions administering aid to the blind under plans approved by the Social Security Board during January 1939, the number of recipients and amount of obligations increased about 1 percent over December 1938.

Virginia reported an increase of about 30 percent in both the number aided and the amount of payments. In Mississippi and Montana the increases in both items amounted to about 15 percent. The program for aid to the blind was com-

paratively new in each of these States: Montana first made payments in May of last year, Virginia in September, and Mississippi in November. For Connecticut the increases in both items were between 5 and 10 percent. Similar increases in the amount of payments were reported by North Dakota and Vermont; in each of these States, however, the number of recipients was small.

In the 38 jurisdictions in which aid to the blind was administered under plans approved by the Social Security Board in January 1938 and January 1939, the number of recipients increased 24.3 percent and the amount of payments 21.8 percent.

Chart VI.—Recipients of aid to the blind per 100,000 total population in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, January 1939

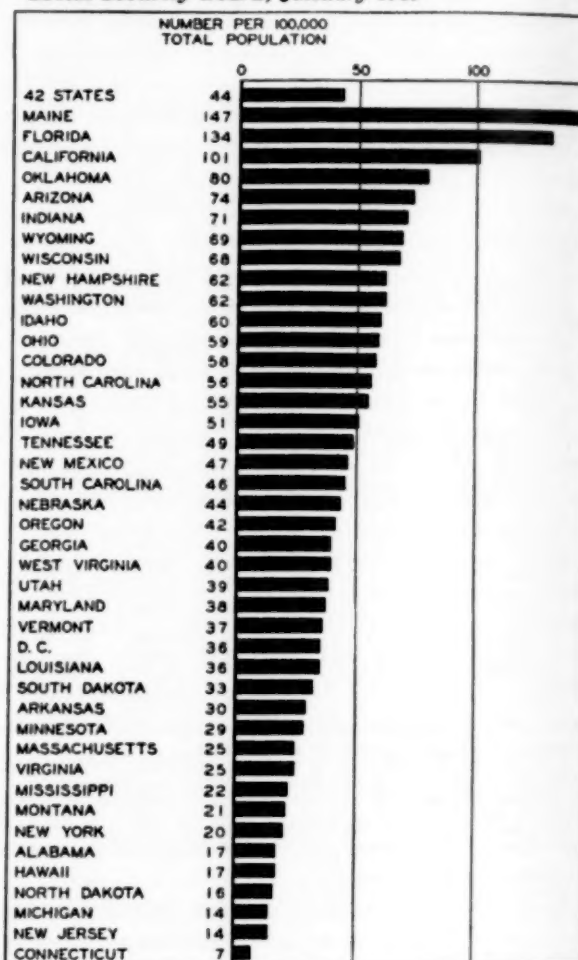


Table 8.—Aid to the blind in States administering Federal funds under plans approved by the Social Security Board, by regions and States, January 1939

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 15, 1939]

Region ¹ and State	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients ²	Average per recipient	Percentage change—				Number of recipients per 100,000 estimated population ³
				From December 1938 in—		From January 1938 in—		
				Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	
Total.....	43,274	\$1,008,002	\$23.29	+1.1	+0.9	+24.3	+21.8	44
Region I:								
Connecticut.....	⁴ 115	⁴ 3,047	26.50	+7.5	+9.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	7
Maine.....	1,258	28,796	22.89	+5	+6	+12.6	+18.4	147
Massachusetts.....	1,112	24,241	21.80	+1.4	+1.1	+11.9	+22.6	25
New Hampshire.....	316	6,920	21.90	+2.9	+4.6	+7.1	+13.6	62
Vermont.....	140	2,509	17.92	+3.7	+7.7	-6.0	+3.6	37
Region II:								
New York.....	2,637	64,319	24.39	(⁷)	-5	+12.7	+20.2	20
Region III:								
New Jersey.....	608	13,748	22.61	+1.5	+2.3	+12.8	+14.9	14
Region IV:								
District of Columbia.....	223	5,969	26.77	+1.4	+2.1	+21.2	+23.5	36
Maryland.....	632	13,342	21.11	+1.1	+9	+13.9	+16.1	38
North Carolina.....	1,943	28,555	14.70	-1.0	-3	+6.8	+10.9	56
Virginia.....	689	8,940	12.97	+27.1	+29.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	25
West Virginia.....	752	12,978	17.26	-3	-3	(⁵)	-1.7	40
Region V:								
Michigan.....	696	17,972	25.82	+3.1	+1.3	+28.9	+28.5	14
Ohio.....	3,944	77,685	19.70	+2	+4	+8.0	+10.1	89
Region VI:								
Indiana.....	2,479	48,009	19.37	+2	+2	+10.3	+14.0	71
Wisconsin.....	1,979	44,359	22.41	+7	+2.7	+4	+2.4	68
Region VII:								
Alabama.....	480	4,269	8.89	+1.3	-3	+28.7	+17.0	17
Florida.....	¹⁰ 2,239	¹⁰ 32,739	14.62	+1.1	+1.3	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	134
Georgia.....	1,234	13,494	10.94	+9	+9	+54.4	+39.4	40
Mississippi.....	435	3,079	7.08	+16.0	+15.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	22
South Carolina.....	863	8,610	9.98	+1	+1.3	+51.1	+11.3	45
Tennessee.....	1,424	20,898	14.68	-7	-7	+115.8	+110.8	49
Region VIII:								
Iowa.....	1,298	30,087	23.18	+1.5	+1.4	+236.3	+227.1	51
Minnesota.....	777	19,363	24.92	+2.2	+2.5	+56.7	+59.4	29
Nebraska.....	602	12,422	20.63	-1.0	+1.3	+8.4	+10.8	44
North Dakota.....	113	2,219	19.64	+3.7	+5.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	16
South Dakota.....	229	4,497	19.64	+4.6	+2.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	33
Region IX:								
Arkansas.....	624	4,129	6.62	+3	+2	-8.1	-33.2	30
Kansas.....	1,029	21,346	20.74	+2.3	+2.2	+101.0	+98.1	55
Oklahoma.....	2,029	32,712	16.12	+3	+3	+7	-3.4	80
Region X:								
Louisiana.....	765	10,054	13.14	+1.9	+1.6	+36.1	+40.1	36
New Mexico.....	198	2,762	13.95	-5	+9	-2.0	-13.5	47
Region XI:								
Arizona.....	303	7,434	24.53	+1.3	+1.4	+17.0	+20.9	74
Colorado.....	621	17,484	28.15	-3	-2.6	+8.4	+9.6	58
Idaho.....	294	6,445	21.92	-2.0	-3.0	+4.3	+7	60
Montana.....	113	2,405	21.28	+14.1	+14.0	(¹²)	(¹²)	21
Utah.....	203	5,149	25.37	+1.5	+1.4	-18.1	-18.6	39
Wyoming.....	162	4,636	28.62	(⁵)	-1	-1.2	-6.3	69
Region XII:								
California.....	6,190	296,854	47.96	+5	+5	+16.3	+16.0	101
Oregon.....	435	11,027	25.35	+2	-3	+4.3	+5.4	42
Washington.....	1,025	31,866	30.82	-7	-1.3	+1.4	-9.4	62
Territory:								
Hawaii.....	66	913	13.84	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	17

¹ Social Security Board administrative regions.

² Obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds; administrative expense and expense for hospitalization and burials are not included.

³ Population estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1937.

⁴ Comparison for 36 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii administering Federal funds under approved plans for January 1938 and January 1939.

⁵ Does not include aid to the blind administered under a State law without Federal participation.

⁶ Connecticut had an approved plan for aid to the blind for January 1938 but did not request Federal funds.

⁷ Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

⁸ Not administering aid to the blind under an approved plan for January 1938.

⁹ No change.

¹⁰ Does not include aid to the blind administered by county governments to recipients not yet approved for aid under the State plan.

¹¹ Not computed, because figures for January 1938 are too small for comparison.

¹² Federal funds available, but no payments were made for January 1938.

¹³ Not computed, because figures for December 1938 are too small for comparison.

STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS

Public and Private Aid in 116 Urban Areas

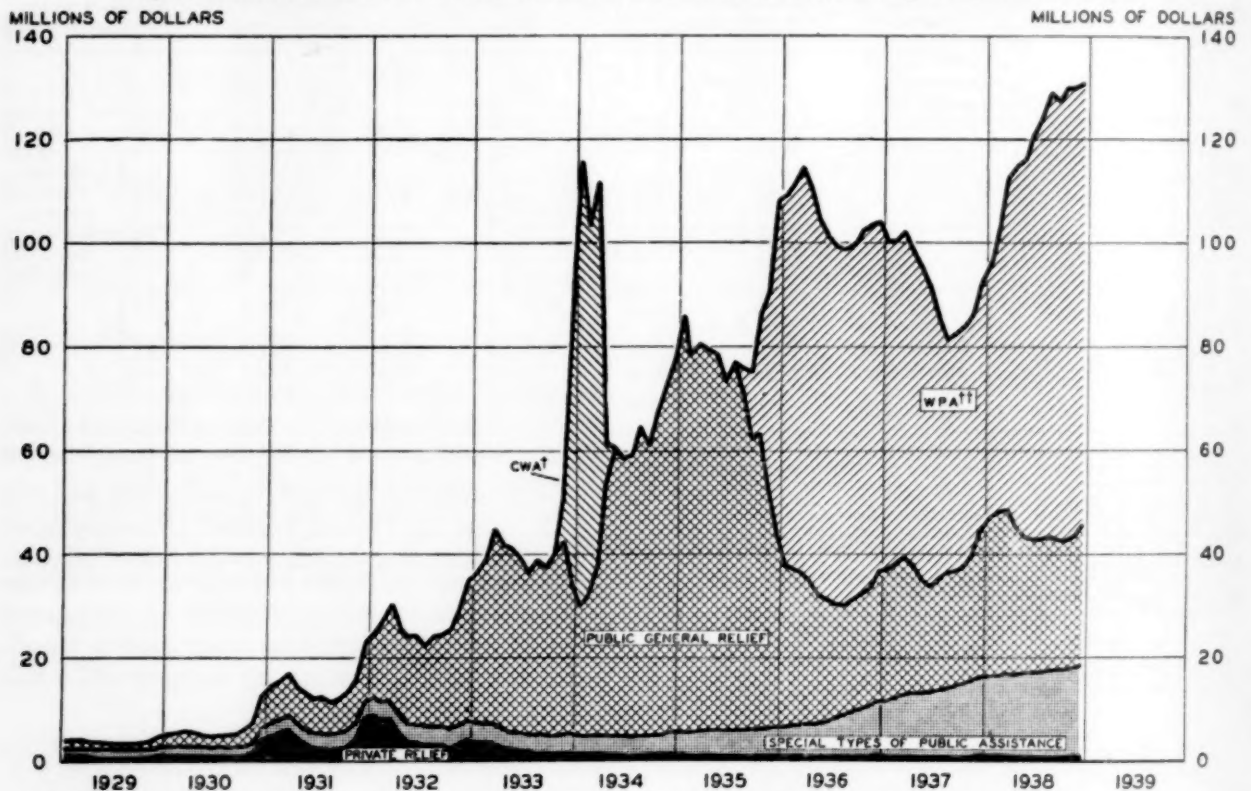
With this issue of the Bulletin, the urban series is presented in revised form for the period beginning with the summer of 1935 when the work program of the Works Progress Administration put into operation. Heretofore WPA data for this program have represented only earnings of persons certified as in need of relief. The revised series includes earnings of both certified persons and all other persons employed on work projects operated by the WPA. Decision to change the content of the series was made after the problems involved had received the careful consideration of the Joint Committee on Relief Statistics of the American Statistical Association and the American Public Welfare Association. It is believed that the revised series will give a more complete measure of the volume of aid in the 116 areas than has been supplied previously and that the

comparability of the data for individual cities will be enhanced. In addition, the revised series will provide not only a more comprehensive measure of current changes in the volume of public aid in the 116 urban areas but will supply more comparable data for the period since the inception of the WPA program in 1935.

December 1938

For December 1938, the total amount expended for assistance from public and private funds and for earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA in the 116 urban areas amounted to \$130.8 million. All but 3 of the 116 urban areas are cities, or counties containing cities, of 50,000 or more population. The parish constitutes the urban area in New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana, and the St. Louis area consists of both St. Louis City and St. Louis County. The population of these 116 urban

Chart I.—Public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration in 116 urban areas in the United States, January 1929–December 1938



† Earnings under Civil Works Administration of all persons employed under the program, including the administrative staff.

†† Earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration within the areas.

areas comprised 66 percent of the urban population of the United States in 1930.

The total amount expended for assistance and earnings and the amounts expended for each specified type of aid, except earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA, increased from November to December. The percentage increase for all programs was 0.6 percent.

For public agencies, the largest increase was in general relief which rose 7.9 percent. General relief for December amounted to \$27.2 million and constituted 20.8 percent of the total amount expended for assistance and earnings. The special types of public assistance increased slightly from November to December. Obligations incurred for the three special types of public assistance amounted to \$17.6 million—\$12.4 million for old-age assistance, \$4.4 million for aid to dependent children, and \$708,000 for aid to the blind. Together they comprised 13.5 percent of the total aid extended.

Earnings of persons employed on work projects

operated by the WPA in December totaled \$84.9 million. This amount was 1.8 percent less than that spent for November. (See table 1.)

Calendar Year 1938

Table 3 presents for the calendar year 1938 data on the total amount expended from public and private funds, including the three special types of public assistance, general relief, private relief, and earnings of persons employed on work projects operated by the WPA. This table also shows the amount expended per inhabitant for each specified type of relief. Rates per inhabitant for "total, public funds" were not computed for 12 of the 116 urban areas, because data for the WPA program relate to wider areas than data for the other types of relief.

As would be expected, the per inhabitant amounts varied greatly among the 104 urban areas. Numerous factors must be taken into consideration in interpreting these variations. The amounts per inhabitant are influenced by the extent of

Table 1.—Recipients of public and private assistance, amount of aid extended, and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, 116 urban areas, December 1938

[Corrected to Feb. 17, 1939]

Type of administrative agency	Number of cases ¹	Amount ²	Percentage change from—				Percentage distribution of relief in—		
			November 1938—		December 1937—		December 1938 ³	November 1938 ³	December 1937 ³
			In number of cases	In amount of relief	In number of cases	In amount of relief			
Total.....	(4)	\$130,754,405		+0.6		+41.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public agencies.....	(4)	\$129,700,647		+5		+42.4	99.2	99.3	98.6
General relief ⁴	897,097	27,200,655	+5.1	+7.9	-1.7	-2.4	20.8	19.4	30.2
Special types of assistance.....	642,825	17,595,992	+9	+1.3	+13.5	+15.9	13.5	13.4	16.4
Old-age assistance.....	515,353	12,440,069	+8	+1.2	+12.0	+12.9	9.6	9.5	11.9
Aid to dependent children ⁵	105,207	4,447,911	+1.5	+1.5	+20.5	+24.9	3.4	3.4	3.9
Aid to the blind ⁶	22,265	708,012	+6	+8	+17.7	+16.2	.6	.5	.6
WPA earnings ⁷	(10)	84,884,000	(10)	-1.8	(10)	+76.8	64.9	66.5	52.0
Private agencies ¹¹	(4)	\$1,053,758		+21.2		-16.9	.8	.7	1.4
Nonsectarian agencies.....	24,162	453,773	+18.1	+23.9	-12.5	-15.4	.3	.3	.6
Jewish agencies.....	6,411	167,699	+2.9	+5.2	-8.5	-16.3	.1	.1	.2
Catholic agencies.....	12,099	209,017	+12.3	+15.9	-15.7	-12.2	.2	.2	.3
Salvation Army.....	17,942	71,578	+159.1	+108.7	-24.8	-33.2	.1	(10)	.1
Other private agencies.....	15,043	151,691	+29.8	+17.6	+2.7	-8.8	.1	.1	.2

¹ Case figures incomplete, since certain agencies reporting the amount of relief failed to report the number of cases aided.

² Obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds. Figures do not include the cost of administration, materials, equipment, and other items incident to the operation of work programs.

³ Percentages in this column are based on figures which include estimates amounting to less than 0.2 percent of the total.

⁴ The total number of cases aided by public and private agencies or by either group separately cannot be obtained by adding the figures shown in this column, since in an unknown number of instances cases are receiving relief from more than 1 type of agency.

⁵ Includes estimates amounting to \$161,308.

⁶ It should be noted that public agencies administered \$990 of private funds while private agencies administered \$11,940 of public funds, so that the total amounts contributed from public and private sources, respectively, were \$129,711,597 and \$1,042,808.

⁷ Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on the basis of need.

⁸ Includes data for States administering plans under the Social Security Act and for States not participating under the act.

⁹ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during the month. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA. Figures previously published included only earnings of persons certified as in need of relief.

¹⁰ Data not available.

¹¹ Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

¹² Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 2.—Amount of public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, by urban areas, December 1938

[Corrected to Feb. 17, 1939]

State and city	Territory included	Total ¹	Public funds						Private funds ²	Percentage change in total from—	
			Total	General relief ³	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ⁴	Aid to the blind ⁵	Works Progress Administration earnings ⁶		November 1938	December 1937
Alabama:											
Birmingham	County	\$708,124	\$708,085	\$7,323	\$22,351	\$19,604	\$807	\$656,000	\$39	+3.9	+91.4
Mobile	do.	156,369	155,558	1,113	7,770	1,493	182	145,000	811	-5.2	+48.6
California:											
Los Angeles	do.	5,801,941	5,770,307	1,414,521	1,633,490	185,887	145,409	2,391,000	31,634	-1.5	+22.6
Oakland	do.	1,501,242	1,497,091	214,538	237,585	48,626	22,342	974,000	4,151	+1.9	+33.8
Sacramento	do.	307,528	305,425	56,630	101,583	17,253	6,959	123,000	* 2,103	+4.8	+33.3
San Diego	do.	675,905	675,198	125,549	203,594	20,780	9,275	316,000	707	-1.5	+5
San Francisco	do.	2,027,398	2,008,036	273,714	300,809	47,914	22,599	1,363,000	* 19,362	-5	+34.1
Colorado: Denver	do.	739,920	735,718	78,856	307,718	40,326	3,818	305,000	4,202	+1	+2.5
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	City	580,927	578,199	52,190	27,427	7,374	208	* 491,000	* 2,728	-3.3	+69.5
Hartford	do.	347,146	329,032	62,608	47,934	7,823	667	210,000	18,114	-2.1	+31.6
New Britain	do.	143,355	142,906	14,802	11,019	2,999	86	114,000	449	+4	+67.5
New Haven	do.	778,015	769,702	74,025	47,359	9,472	846	* 638,000	* 8,313	+7	+68.2
Delaware: Wilmington	County	224,570	219,895	43,521	16,117	9,257		151,000	4,675	-3.5	+52.7
District of Columbia: Washington	City	938,747	915,835	40,437	82,789	48,763	5,546	738,000	* 22,912	-2.0	+78.4
Florida:											
Jacksonville	County	434,137	432,932	6,552	45,444	5,038	2,898	373,000	1,205	+1.5	+122.7
Miami	do.	192,079	185,893	6,184	42,532	8,092	3,085	126,000	6,186	(*)	+86.2
Georgia: Atlanta	do.	749,351	743,551	26,074	32,991	18,495	1,991	664,000	5,800	-8	+112.4
Illinois:											
Chicago	do.	11,554,297	11,455,512	3,085,825	955,403	77,186	74,098	* 7,263,000	98,785	-6	+66.5
Springfield	do.	293,272	290,640	54,490	33,132	1,755	4,263	197,000	2,632	+7.5	+71.7
Indiana:											
Evansville	do.	406,174	405,467	45,475	30,498	16,970	1,524	311,000	707	-2.2	+110.8
Fort Wayne	do.	280,169	277,599	25,200	29,502	20,509	1,358	201,000	2,600	-3.3	+71.1
Indianapolis	do.	1,238,289	1,229,897	134,257	104,271	67,093	6,276	918,000	8,392	-3.0	+54.3
South Bend	do.	388,948	387,947	42,003	27,165	16,781	998	301,000	1,001	-2.0	+74.3
Terre Haute	do.	433,700	432,708	18,416	30,610	14,857	1,915	364,000	902	-3.1	+75.1
Iowa:											
Des Moines	do.	555,028	553,656	* 58,869	81,906	3,515	4,366	405,000	1,372	-4.5	+20.9
Sioux City	do.	251,809	246,936	69,041	36,456	6,986	1,453	133,000	4,573	+5.7	+23.2
Kansas:											
Kansas City	do.	388,229	387,909	26,919	30,239	13,001	1,750	316,000	320	(*)	+61.6
Topeka	do.	137,993	136,537	12,537	16,894	8,035	1,071	98,000	1,456	-2	+22.4
Wichita	do.	239,084	237,975	51,699	33,544	13,997	1,735	137,000	1,109	-5	+44.8
Kentucky: Louisville	City	402,058	389,350	22,869	* 30,363	* 8,898		* 328,000	* 12,708	-7	+119.4
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	Parish	1,217,937	1,208,438	44,835	52,547	68,934	3,122	1,039,000	* 9,499	+4	+35.8
Shreveport	do.	46,371	45,916	7,090	10,662	9,904	260	18,000	* 455	+9.4	+93.1
Maine: Portland	City	173,935	171,639	25,380	17,812	3,186	1,261	* 124,000	2,316	-3.3	+86.5
Maryland: Baltimore	do.	904,367	887,215	229,758	156,363	156,208	8,885	* 323,000	17,142	+2.1	+23.8
Massachusetts:											
Boston	do.	3,206,456	3,114,916	502,459	385,787	188,292	7,378	2,031,000	91,540	-1.0	+27.7
Brockton	do.	263,254	257,358	* 44,757	55,004	9,177	460	148,000	5,856	+5.0	+27.7
Cambridge	do.	285,096	279,795	74,392	36,458	19,176	769	149,000	5,301	-16.2	+13.2
Fall River	do.	420,612	420,446	32,377	53,027	12,190	852	322,000	166	+11.1	+45.2
Lawrence	do.	211,783	209,330	30,009	41,301	5,460	560	132,000	2,453	-17.9	+32.2
Lowell	do.	419,738	416,082	65,833	61,651	13,841	757	274,000	3,656	+1.7	+28.7
Lynn	do.	308,483	304,300	54,702	71,653	11,287	658	166,000	4,183	-16.4	+31.4
Malden	do.	152,614	152,564	49,764	29,019	4,484	297	69,000	50	+11.6	+24.7
New Bedford	do.	360,759	359,143	74,423	73,339	10,669	712	200,000	1,616	+3.1	+36.1
Newton	do.	100,129	97,851	31,236	16,318	8,221	106	42,000	2,248	-8.3	+20.2
Springfield	do.	418,409	413,595	117,287	70,567	16,155	586	209,000	* 4,814	+2.9	+26.1
Worcester	do.	516,566	513,329	156,268	79,525	21,562	974	255,000	3,237	-7.9	+28.6
Michigan:											
Detroit	County	5,144,311	5,128,719	715,065	252,844	347,787	5,023	3,808,000	* 15,592	-1.8	+113.9
Flint	do.	512,485	512,130	82,508	52,561	21,567	494	355,000	355	-5.8	+147.2
Grand Rapids	do.	741,997	740,041	53,339	95,340	32,921	1,441	557,000	1,956	+1	+91.6
Pontiac	do.	432,096	431,718	* 46,029	46,922	30,358	409	308,000	378	-1.3	+135.5
Saginaw	do.	224,180	223,508	32,481	28,547	15,097	380	147,000	675	+6	+131.5
Minnesota:											
Duluth	do.	879,492	873,505	158,558	108,424	28,369	2,154	576,000	5,987	-1.6	+42.5
Minneapolis	do.	1,933,271	1,917,212	480,275	284,113	42,533	4,291	1,106,000	16,059	+2	+22.7
St. Paul	do.	1,104,188	1,097,832	262,205	110,538	19,359	2,750	703,000	6,336	+3.5	+28.2
Missouri:											
Kansas City	City	1,051,741	1,039,702	97,101	* 153,559	* 10,317	* 10,725	* 768,000	* 12,039	+1.4	+90.1
St. Louis	City and county	2,515,903	2,477,382	176,519	203,044	46,644	17,175	2,044,000	28,521	-1.3	+114.3
Nebraska: Omaha	County	698,658	686,588	* 7,040	82,246	* 28,232	2,070	567,000	* 12,070	-3.8	+42.5
New Jersey:											
Jersey City	City	1,258,252	1,257,557	162,571	23,299	22,690	1,087	* 1,043,000	* 695	+3.7	+62.8
Newark	do.	1,904,218	1,900,797	573,989	51,551	67,479	1,778	* 1,206,000	3,421	+2.8	+34.5
Trenton	do.	390,338	385,558	72,223	15,742	13,268	625	* 284,000	4,480	-12.7	+23.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Amount of public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, by urban areas, December 1938—Continued
[Corrected to Feb. 17, 1939]

State and city	Territory included	Total ¹	Public funds						Private funds ²	Percentage change in total from—	
			Total	General relief ³	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ⁴	Aid to the blind ⁵	Works Progress Administration earnings ⁶		November 1938	December 1937
New York:											
Albany.....	City.....	\$272,506	\$268,986	\$43,703	\$12,816	\$3,814	\$653	\$208,000	\$3,520	—2	+25.6
Buffalo.....	County.....	1,911,522	1,895,325	1,013,076	109,066	69,713	4,470	699,000	16,197	+4.1	+18.7
New Rochelle.....	City.....	113,405	113,220	* 71,402	12,000	7,789	29	22,000	185	+8.8	+11.9
New York.....	do.....	24,234,969	24,034,821	6,859,375	1,313,842	1,209,350	37,254	14,615,000	* 200,148	+4.5	+7.3
Niagara Falls.....	do.....	166,967	166,018	65,905	6,977	7,046	90	86,000	949	+2.9	+69.5
Rochester.....	do.....	987,282	983,055	451,145	111,764	43,719	2,427	374,000	4,227	+1.9	+37.5
Syracuse.....	do.....	560,258	554,826	* 244,881	* 58,747	* 15,307	* 891	235,000	* 5,432	+2.1	+5.5
Utica.....	do.....	247,785	244,166	70,011	25,697	13,104	354	135,000	3,619	+4.3	+18.2
Yonkers.....	do.....	360,415	357,079	* 115,104	22,364	19,199	412	200,000	3,336	+4.5	+11.9
North Carolina:											
Asheville.....	County.....	163,213	163,213	3,207	10,761	4,300	945	144,000	—	+2.8	+132.4
Charlotte.....	do.....	103,080	102,807	5,663	14,407	6,088	1,349	75,000	573	+2.5	+111.4
Greensboro.....	do.....	705,571	705,520	1,804	15,778	6,701	1,237	80,000	51	—7	+62.7
Winston-Salem.....	do.....	124,106	119,863	4,921	12,750	5,167	1,025	96,000	4,243	+5.2	+66.8
Ohio:											
Akron.....	do.....	1,398,706	1,395,667	71,422	76,613	21,755	1,877	1,224,000	3,039	—5.8	+160.4
Canton.....	do.....	607,800	607,688	48,791	78,566	12,198	2,133	466,000	112	—4.9	+134.4
Cincinnati.....	do.....	1,600,912	1,584,007	245,417	180,813	44,323	5,454	1,108,000	16,905	+7.3	+57.9
Cleveland.....	do.....	5,847,144	5,803,465	484,543	210,870	101,282	7,790	4,999,000	43,659	+1.3	+139.6
Columbus.....	do.....	1,113,767	1,110,880	* 126,150	150,492	21,423	5,815	807,000	* 2,887	+1.2	+84.5
Dayton.....	do.....	776,736	775,972	103,457	103,436	15,499	2,580	551,000	784	—1.4	+79.8
Springfield.....	do.....	272,625	272,625	42,603	54,526	6,690	1,896	167,000	—	+3.7	+150.6
Toledo.....	do.....	1,682,665	1,682,153	101,501	116,954	18,634	4,064	1,441,000	542	+9	+139.3
Youngstown.....	do.....	731,558	731,234	62,465	51,775	14,019	2,975	600,000	324	+1	+109.0
Oklahoma: Tulsa.....	do.....	269,977	260,907	12,937	85,740	17,541	2,689	142,000	9,070	—1	+36.5
Oregon: Portland.....	do.....	769,380	760,187	129,966	157,788	18,613	4,820	449,000	9,193	+1.9	+31.6
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown.....	do.....	364,200	363,126	54,193	25,975	8,663	5,295	269,000	* 1,074	—2	+39.9
Altoona.....	do.....	402,127	402,021	67,382	33,160	11,545	5,634	284,000	106	—4.5	+65.1
Bethlehem.....	do.....	368,134	367,490	51,686	24,783	9,981	5,040	276,000	644	—3.9	+43.4
Chester.....	do.....	393,122	391,230	81,708	33,669	11,656	7,197	257,000	1,892	—2.0	+36.7
Erie.....	do.....	493,011	492,975	95,300	49,539	12,557	7,579	328,000	36	—3.7	+56.1
Johnstown.....	do.....	607,904	607,533	108,733	40,894	21,841	7,065	429,000	371	—1.7	+89.8
Philadelphia.....	do.....	5,017,429	4,953,541	2,663,522	355,102	104,449	67,468	1,763,000	* 63,888	+2.1	+13.1
Pittsburgh.....	do.....	4,591,060	4,561,588	1,398,074	247,149	104,241	37,124	2,775,000	* 29,472	—7	+50.4
Reading.....	do.....	497,331	496,302	82,799	41,685	9,548	9,270	353,000	* 1,029	—3.0	+44.2
Scranton.....	do.....	1,363,292	1,358,920	181,750	54,668	27,080	9,422	1,086,000	* 4,372	—2.4	+47.1
Wilkes-Barre.....	do.....	1,797,147	1,794,911	323,552	61,765	37,894	13,700	1,358,000	2,236	—2.1	+21.7
Rhode Island: Providence.....	City.....	1,047,029	1,040,238	140,845	52,292	19,101	—	828,000	6,791	+4.6	+40.0
South Carolina: Charleston.....	County.....	204,920	204,345	3,912	9,529	4,344	560	186,000	575	—9.9	+131.1
Tennessee:											
Knoxville.....	do.....	189,562	187,932	4,204	16,965	15,852	891	150,000	1,630	+9	+102.7
Memphis.....	do.....	308,351	302,884	3,582	37,372	19,806	4,123	238,000	5,467	+8.9	+93.5
Nashville.....	do.....	226,133	224,943	4,883	26,355	17,116	2,589	174,000	1,190	+2.7	+112.2
Texas:											
Dallas.....	do.....	407,360	402,865	29,638	88,373	854	—	284,000	4,495	+3.7	+76.4
El Paso.....	do.....	95,437	97,121	11,850	—	—	—	83,000	466	—2	+101.9
Fort Worth.....	do.....	357,872	357,549	21,102	67,447	—	—	269,000	323	+2.0	+52.9
Houston.....	do.....	332,716	330,417	29,749	73,668	—	—	227,000	2,299	—6.2	+52.1
San Antonio.....	do.....	342,357	337,740	—	63,740	—	—	274,000	4,617	+4.9	+67.2
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	do.....	467,033	450,358	36,663	90,021	34,640	1,034	288,000	* 16,675	+2.9	+26.5
Virginia:											
Norfolk.....	City.....	91,378	90,726	5,419	510	302	405	84,000	* 632	+8.5	+28.0
Richmond.....	do.....	177,775	170,212	32,174	6,233	1,293	512	130,000	7,563	+5.6	+57.1
Roanoke.....	do.....	34,046	34,046	3,164	1,035	576	271	29,000	—	+2.2	+26.1
Washington:											
Seattle.....	County.....	1,176,956	1,169,600	138,153	232,435	38,500	8,512	752,000	7,356	+9	+6.0
Tacoma.....	do.....	583,586	583,586	50,564	92,196	20,034	2,792	418,000	—	—2.9	+16.9
West Virginia: Huntington.....	do.....	237,664	236,943	10,621	10,613	5,051	658	210,000	721	+8	+72.5
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	do.....	285,412	285,059	34,040	20,318	15,371	1,330	214,000	353	—5.6	+78.8
Madison.....	do.....	318,961	318,785	27,116	43,702	17,911	1,056	229,000	176	+4.0	+50.6
Milwaukee.....	do.....	2,617,192	2,603,899	515,246	170,657	102,676	8,320	1,807,000	* 13,293	—2.5	+60.0
Racine.....	do.....	264,356	263,349	49,301	24,578	17,699	771	171,000	1,007	—1.1	+109.9

¹ Obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds. Figures do not include the cost of administration, materials, equipment, and other items incident to the operation of work programs.

² Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on the basis of need.

³ Includes data for States administering plans under the Social Security Act and for States not participating under the act.

⁴ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during the month. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those

operated by the WPA. Figures previously published included only earnings of persons certified as in need of relief.

⁵ Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

⁶ Includes estimate.

⁷ Figures relate to county.

⁸ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

⁹ Figures relate to city.

¹⁰ Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

¹¹ Figures relate to Baltimore County as well as to the city of Baltimore.

¹² Estimated.

Table 3.—Amount expended for public and private assistance and for earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and amount expended per inhabitant, by urban areas, 1938

[Corrected to Feb. 17, 1939]

State and city	Territory included	Amount ¹ (in thousands)					Amount expended per inhabitant ²				
		Public funds				Private funds ³	Public funds				Private funds ³
		Total	General relief ⁴	Special types of public assistance ⁵	WPA earnings ⁶		Total	General relief ⁴	Special types of public assistance ⁵	WPA earnings ⁶	
Alabama:											
Birmingham	County	\$6,902	\$82	\$583	\$6,237	\$1	\$16.00	\$0.19	\$1.35	\$14.46	(7)
Mobile	do	1,686	12	134	1,539	5	14.24	.11	1.13	13.00	\$0.04
California:											
Los Angeles	do	63,399	16,964	21,481	24,954	339	28.71	7.68	9.73	11.30	.16
Oakland	do	16,881	3,104	3,396	10,381	42	35.55	6.54	7.15	21.86	.09
Sacramento	do	3,352	664	1,420	1,268	20	23.61	4.68	10.00	8.93	.14
San Diego	do	8,141	1,461	2,654	4,025	10	38.83	6.97	12.66	19.20	.06
San Francisco	do	22,254	4,246	4,124	13,884	220	35.08	6.69	6.50	21.89	.36
Colorado: Denver	do	8,740	778	3,958	4,004	34	30.36	2.70	13.75	13.91	.12
Connecticut:											
Bridgport	City	(9)	662	396	\$ 5,078	36	(9)	4.51	2.70	\$ 13.13	.34
Hartford	do	3,532	744	629	2,159	195	21.53	4.54	3.83	13.16	1.19
New Britain	do	1,390	232	162	996	4	20.40	3.40	2.38	14.62	.06
New Haven	do	(9)	794	632	\$ 6,500	60	(9)	4.88	3.88	\$ 14.03	.37
Delaware: Wilmington	County	2,273	405	315	1,553	57	14.12	2.51	1.96	9.65	.35
District of Columbia: Washington	City	8,929	614	1,685	6,630	192	18.34	1.26	3.46	13.62	.39
Florida:											
Jacksonville	County	3,910	78	585	3,246	12	25.14	.51	3.76	20.87	.08
Miami	do	1,665	69	551	1,045	52	11.64	.48	3.85	7.31	.37
Georgia: Atlanta	do	7,847	298	605	6,944	55	23.41	.89	1.81	20.71	.16
Illinois:											
Chicago	do	120,010	33,322	12,692	¹⁰ 73,996	1,121	33.48	8.37	3.19	¹⁰ 21.92	.28
Springfield	do	2,744	678	445	1,621	32	24.56	6.07	3.98	14.51	.29
Indiana:											
Evansville	do	4,377	414	506	3,457	7	38.62	3.65	4.45	30.51	.06
Fort Wayne	do	3,336	240	527	2,569	27	22.74	1.64	3.59	17.51	.18
Indianapolis	do	13,646	1,649	1,918	10,079	101	32.29	3.90	4.54	23.85	.24
South Bend	do	4,495	610	464	3,421	8	28.08	3.81	2.90	21.37	.05
Terre Haute	do	4,751	221	538	3,992	9	48.06	2.23	5.45	40.38	.09
Iowa:											
Des Moines	do	6,631	710	1,017	4,904	14	38.37	4.11	5.89	26.37	.08
Sioux City	do	2,615	703	425	1,487	13	25.72	6.91	4.18	14.63	.12
Kansas:											
Kansas City	do	3,919	360	382	3,177	2	27.76	2.55	2.71	22.50	.01
Topeka	do	1,610	155	280	1,175	6	18.90	1.82	3.29	13.79	.07
Wichita	do	2,541	470	497	1,574	12	18.64	3.45	3.64	11.55	.09
Kentucky: Louisville	do	4,050	¹⁰ 243	381	3,426	¹⁰ 97	11.50	¹⁰ 7.9	1.07	9.64	¹⁰ .31
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	Parish	12,932	538	1,372	11,022	115	28.19	1.17	2.99	24.03	.25
Shreveport	do	395	78	213	104	4	3.17	.63	1.71	.83	.04
Maine: Portland	City	(9)	324	211	\$ 1,194	18	(9)	4.58	2.98	\$ 8.57	.26
Maryland: Baltimore	do	9,805	2,167	3,776	¹¹ 3,862	207	11.54	2.69	4.69	¹¹ 4.16	.20
Massachusetts:											
Boston	do	33,096	5,989	6,319	20,788	959	42.37	7.67	8.09	26.61	1.23
Brockton	do	2,846	438	696	1,712	49	44.62	6.86	10.92	26.84	.76
Cambridge	do	3,470	875	613	1,982	43	30.54	7.70	5.40	17.44	.38
Fall River	do	4,187	673	755	2,759	2	36.33	5.84	6.55	23.94	.01
Lawrence	do	2,544	524	520	1,500	16	29.91	6.17	6.11	17.63	.19
Lowell	do	4,753	949	868	2,936	29	47.42	9.47	8.66	29.29	.29
Lynn	do	3,661	552	912	2,197	38	35.77	5.39	8.91	21.47	.37
Malden	do	1,663	493	375	795	(12)	28.66	8.50	6.46	13.70	.01
New Bedford	do	3,818	845	934	2,039	19	33.91	7.50	8.30	18.11	.16
Newton	do	1,181	402	270	509	25	18.09	6.15	4.14	7.80	.38
Springfield	do	4,661	1,408	956	2,297	55	31.10	9.39	6.38	15.33	.36
Worcester	do	5,722	2,293	1,107	2,322	52	29.30	11.74	5.67	11.89	.27
Michigan:											
Detroit	County	69,086	15,110	7,221	47,655	172	37.05	8.00	3.82	25.23	.09
Flint	do	8,284	1,928	879	5,477	4	39.14	9.11	4.15	25.88	.02
Grand Rapids	do	8,542	764	1,577	6,201	19	35.52	3.18	6.56	25.78	.08
Pontiac	do	6,416	1,445	867	4,104	3	30.37	6.84	4.10	19.43	.02
Saginaw	do	2,977	482	515	1,980	10	24.66	3.99	4.27	16.40	.08
Minnesota:											
Duluth	do	9,230	1,592	1,571	6,067	59	45.12	7.78	7.68	29.66	.29
Minneapolis	do	21,000	5,246	3,741	12,014	122	40.56	10.13	7.23	23.20	.28
St. Paul	do	11,879	2,815	1,498	7,566	72	41.43	9.82	5.22	26.39	.25
Missouri:											
Kansas City	do	10,719	¹⁰ 810	1,847	8,062	¹⁰ 149	29.10	¹⁰ 2.03	3.93	17.14	¹⁰ .37
St. Louis	City and county	26,121	1,714	2,787	21,620	288	25.27	1.66	2.69	20.92	.28
Nebraska: Omaha	County	8,043	85	1,188	6,770	118	34.52	.36	5.10	29.06	.61
New Jersey:											
Jersey City	City	(9)	2,404	533	\$ 10,242	9	(9)	7.59	1.68	\$ 14.83	.03
Newark	do	(9)	5,942	1,335	\$ 14,198	45	(9)	13.43	3.02	\$ 17.03	.19
Trenton	do	(9)	939	323	\$ 3,380	29	(9)	7.61	2.62	\$ 18.11	.23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—Amount expended for public and private assistance and for earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and amount expended per inhabitant, by urban areas: 1938—Continued

[Corrected to Feb. 17, 1939]

State and city	Territory included	Amount ¹ (in thousands)					Amount expended per inhabitant ⁶				
		Public funds				Private funds ⁵	Public funds				Private funds ⁵
		Total	General relief ²	Special types of public assistance ³	WPA earnings ⁴		Total	General relief ²	Special types of public assistance ³	WPA earnings ⁴	
New York:											
Albany.....	City.....	(⁷)	\$487	\$198	\$2,142	\$28	(⁷)	\$3.82	\$1.56	\$10.11	\$0.22
Buffalo.....	County.....	\$20,090	10,100	1,924	8,066	202	\$26.35	13.25	2.52	10.58	.26
New Rochelle.....	City.....	1,288	780	207	301	1	23.85	14.45	3.83	5.57	.03
New York.....	do.....	267,473	86,693	28,372	182,408	2,287	38.59	12.51	4.09	21.99	.33
Niagara Falls.....	do.....	(⁷)	655	145	735	8	(⁷)	8.68	1.92	4.92	.11
Rochester.....	do.....	(⁷)	4,309	1,636	4,115	44	(⁷)	13.13	4.99	9.71	.14
Syracuse.....	do.....	(⁷)	3,522	680	3,149	80	(⁷)	16.83	3.25	10.80	.24
Utica.....	do.....	(⁷)	756	436	1,483	32	(⁷)	7.43	4.28	7.46	.31
Yonkers.....	do.....	3,983	1,252	473	2,258	26	29.59	9.30	3.52	16.77	.19
North Carolina:											
Asheville.....	County.....	1,556	38	213	1,305	-----	15.88	.39	2.17	13.32	-----
Charlotte.....	do.....	988	68	205	715	7	7.72	.53	1.10	6.59	.06
Greensboro.....	do.....	1,011	20	284	707	(¹¹)	7.60	.15	2.14	5.32	(⁷)
Winston-Salem.....	do.....	1,174	56	195	923	63	10.51	.80	1.75	8.26	.57
Ohio:											
Akron.....	do.....	14,745	819	1,175	12,751	32	42.85	2.38	3.42	37.05	.00
Canton.....	do.....	6,750	866	1,061	4,823	2	30.43	3.90	4.78	21.75	.01
Cincinnati.....	do.....	16,751	3,272	2,655	10,824	206	28.42	5.55	4.50	18.37	.35
Cleveland.....	do.....	59,238	6,241	3,602	49,395	460	49.30	5.19	3.00	41.11	.38
Columbus.....	do.....	11,191	1,323	2,056	7,813	26	31.00	3.66	5.70	21.64	.07
Dayton.....	do.....	8,481	1,322	1,436	5,722	13	31.01	4.84	6.25	20.92	.05
Springfield.....	do.....	2,584	411	721	1,452	-----	28.42	4.52	7.03	15.97	-----
Toledo.....	do.....	18,332	2,116	1,639	14,577	8	52.72	6.09	4.71	41.92	.02
Youngstown.....	do.....	8,040	786	838	6,416	5	34.05	3.33	3.55	27.17	.02
Oklahoma: Tulsa.....	do.....	2,887	109	1,091	1,697	82	15.39	.58	5.76	9.05	.44
Oregon: Portland.....	do.....	8,342	1,352	1,992	4,998	28	24.66	3.99	5.89	14.78	.08
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown.....	do.....	4,130	585	523	3,022	11	23.88	3.38	3.02	17.48	.06
Altoona.....	do.....	4,602	955	619	3,028	2	32.91	6.83	4.78	21.65	.01
Bethlehem.....	do.....	4,147	569	508	3,070	12	24.50	3.36	3.00	18.14	.06
Chester.....	do.....	4,218	719	637	2,862	23	15.05	2.67	2.27	10.21	.08
Erie.....	do.....	5,348	897	857	3,594	(¹¹)	30.51	5.12	4.89	20.50	(⁷)
Johnstown.....	do.....	6,224	1,306	785	4,133	4	30.64	6.43	3.86	20.35	.02
Philadelphia.....	do.....	54,130	29,150	6,239	18,741	570	27.75	14.94	3.20	9.61	.29
Pittsburgh.....	do.....	48,836	14,652	4,675	29,509	290	35.53	10.66	3.40	21.47	.21
Rendling.....	do.....	5,484	1,051	781	3,652	15	23.66	4.53	3.37	15.76	.07
Scranton.....	do.....	14,684	1,905	1,085	11,694	41	47.31	6.14	3.49	37.68	.13
Wilkes-Barre.....	do.....	19,945	3,642	1,371	14,932	21	44.81	8.15	3.08	33.55	.05
Rhode Island: Providence.....	City.....	(⁷)	1,498	832	8,976	73	(⁷)	5.92	3.29	16.62	.29
South Carolina: Charleston.....	County.....	1,904	38	207	1,659	6	18.84	.37	2.05	16.42	.06
Tennessee:											
Knoxville.....	do.....	1,799	55	385	1,358	6	11.54	.36	2.47	8.71	.04
Memphis.....	do.....	2,798	24	737	2,037	49	9.13	.08	2.40	6.65	.16
Nashville.....	do.....	2,111	37	496	1,578	16	9.47	.17	2.22	7.08	.07
Texas:											
Dallas.....	do.....	3,963	253	1,061	2,649	52	12.17	.78	3.26	8.13	.16
El Paso.....	do.....	866	1	135	730	5	6.59	.01	1.03	5.55	.04
Fort Worth.....	do.....	3,695	200	772	2,723	4	18.70	1.01	3.91	13.78	.02
Houston.....	do.....	3,612	324	849	2,439	31	10.05	.90	2.36	6.79	.09
San Antonio.....	do.....	3,121	-----	732	2,389	42	10.67	-----	2.50	8.17	.14
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	do.....	4,809	475	1,520	2,814	(¹¹)	24.78	2.45	7.83	14.50	(¹¹)
Virginia:											
Norfolk.....	City.....	898	56	5	837	10	6.03	.44	.04	6.45	.08
Richmond.....	do.....	1,634	341	35	1,258	73	8.93	1.86	.19	6.88	.40
Roanoke.....	do.....	393	39	6	348	-----	5.67	.86	.08	5.03	-----
Washington:											
Seattle.....	County.....	14,061	1,942	3,356	8,763	72	30.34	4.19	7.24	19.91	.16
Tacoma.....	do.....	6,676	631	1,388	4,657	-----	40.75	3.85	8.47	28.43	-----
West Virginia: Huntington.....	do.....	2,480	138	196	2,146	10	27.32	1.52	2.16	23.64	.10
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	do.....	3,183	451	417	2,315	4	50.30	7.13	6.59	36.58	.06
Madison.....	do.....	3,119	296	685	2,138	4	27.66	2.63	6.07	18.97	.03
Milwaukee.....	do.....	27,596	4,837	3,071	19,688	167	38.05	6.67	4.23	27.15	.23
Racine.....	do.....	2,602	470	474	1,658	13	28.84	5.21	5.25	18.38	.15

¹ Obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds. Figures do not include the cost of administration, materials, equipment, and other items incident to the operation of work programs.

² Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on the basis of need.

³ Includes data for States administering plans under the Social Security Act and for States not participating under the act.

⁴ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during the month. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA. Monthly figures previously published included only earnings of persons certified as in need of relief.

⁵ Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

⁶ Computed from figures for total population of areas as given in *Fifteenth Census of the United States; 1930: Population*, Vol. 1.

⁷ Less than 1 cent.

⁸ Figures relate to county.

⁹ Figures not shown since earnings on WPA projects are not available for same areas as those covered by the other forms of aid.

¹⁰ Figures relate to city.

¹¹ Figures relate to Baltimore County as well as to the city of Baltimore.

¹² Less than \$1,000.

¹³ Reports incomplete.

need, by the standards set for relief, by the length of time the various programs have been in operation, and also by State and local financial resources. The figures presented should not be interpreted as indicative of the adequacy of assistance granted to recipients.

Expenditures per inhabitant from public funds in 1938 for all assistance and earnings ranged from \$3.17 in Shreveport, Louisiana, to \$52.72 in Toledo, Ohio. In 43 urban areas the amount spent per inhabitant was \$30 or more; in 9 it was less than \$10.

January 1929–December 1938

During the 10-year period January 1929–December 1938, \$6,853 million was expended from public and private funds for assistance and for earnings of persons employed on projects operated under the Civil Works Program and by the WPA in the 116 urban areas. Of the total amount spent, 96.6 percent was from public funds and

only 3.4 percent from private funds. General relief amounted to \$3,059 million and comprised 44.6 percent of the total; earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA totaled \$2,546 million and constituted 37.2 percent of the total; earnings of persons employed under the Civil Works Program totaled \$301 million, or 4.4 percent of the total; the three special types of public assistance accounted for \$713.4 million and formed 10.4 percent of the total. The remainder, \$232.5 million, comprising 3.4 percent of the total, was expended from private funds.

Table 4 and chart I show the rapid growth in the volume of assistance and earnings on work projects operated under the Civil Works Program and the WPA. They also serve to illustrate the fundamental changes which have occurred in the 10-year period in the forms of assistance and in the sources of funds.

Throughout the whole 10-year period public funds financed by far the largest part of the total

Table 4.—Amount expended for public and private assistance and for earnings of persons employed under the Civil Works Program and on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, 116 urban areas, 1929–38

Year	Total ¹	Public funds					Private funds
		Total	General relief ²	Special types of public assistance ³	Civil Works Program ⁴	Works Progress Administration ⁵	
Total.....	\$6,853,003	\$6,620,532	\$3,059,190	\$713,350	\$301,250	\$2,546,742	\$232,471
1929.....	47,215	35,785	16,426	19,359	.....	.....	11,430
1930.....	75,671	57,555	35,480	22,075	.....	.....	18,116
1931.....	177,840	126,330	90,819	35,511	.....	.....	51,510
1932.....	319,405	260,502	217,281	43,220	.....	.....	58,903
1933.....	535,453	505,841	401,852	42,257	61,732	.....	29,612
1934.....	914,574	898,461	614,266	44,678	239,518	.....	16,113
1935.....	960,937	978,181	773,767	60,850	.....	143,564	12,756
1936.....	1,290,040	1,248,390	300,133	91,800	.....	856,457	11,630
1937.....	1,099,562	1,088,108	284,469	155,774	.....	647,865	11,454
1938.....	1,432,306	1,421,379	324,697	197,826	.....	898,856	10,927
Percentage distribution							
Total.....	100.0	96.6	44.6	10.4	4.4	37.2	3.4
1929.....	100.0	75.8	34.8	41.0	.....	.....	24.2
1930.....	100.0	76.1	46.9	29.2	.....	.....	23.9
1931.....	100.0	71.0	51.0	20.0	.....	.....	29.0
1932.....	100.0	81.6	68.0	13.6	.....	.....	18.4
1933.....	100.0	94.5	75.1	7.9	11.5	.....	5.5
1934.....	100.0	98.2	67.1	4.9	26.2	.....	1.8
1935.....	100.0	98.7	78.1	6.1	.....	14.5	1.3
1936.....	100.0	96.1	23.8	7.3	.....	68.0	.9
1937.....	100.0	99.0	25.9	14.2	.....	58.9	1.0
1938.....	100.0	99.3	22.7	13.8	.....	62.8	.7

¹ Obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds; administrative expense is not included, except under the Civil Works Program.

² Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on the basis of need.

³ Includes data for States administering plans under the Social Security Act and for States not participating under the act.

⁴ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, represent earnings of all

persons employed under the Civil Works Program, including the administrative staff.

⁵ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics, represent earnings of all persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA. Annual figures previously published included only earnings of persons certified as in need of relief.

bill. Public funds represented an increasing share of the total bill for assistance, rising from 75.8 percent in 1929 to 99.3 percent in 1938.

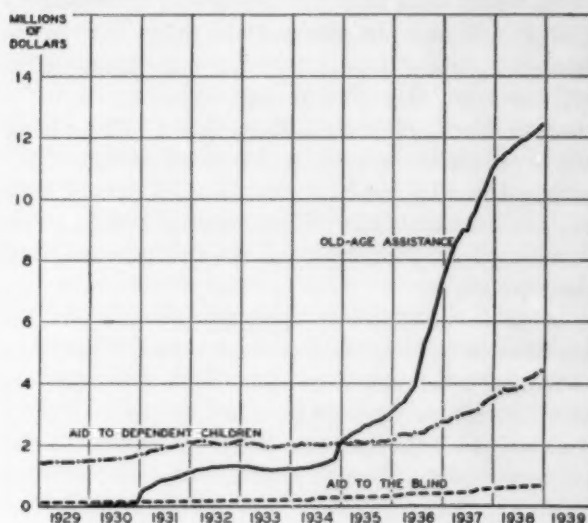
The total amount expended in 1938 amounted to \$1,432 million, approximately 30 times as much as was spent in 1929, \$47.2 million. The rate of increase in the amount expended from public funds was even more marked; in 1938, \$1,421 million was expended as compared with \$35.8 million in 1929—almost a 40-fold increase. Private funds followed a different trend. Although the total and the amount spent from public funds over the 10-year period rose continuously, the amount spent from private funds rose from \$11.4 million in 1929 to a peak of \$58.9 million in 1932. Thereafter the amount spent from private funds declined rapidly for the next 3 years and then at a lessened rate until 1938, when the amount expended was \$10.9 million, or \$0.5 million less than had been spent in 1929.

Further analysis of these data reveals the marked changes which occurred in the relief pattern in the 116 urban areas over the 10-year period. During the first 4 years of the decade, assistance was given for the most part in the form of direct relief in cash or in kind to needy persons and was financed entirely from State and local funds and from private funds. The amount spent for relief in these 4 years totaled \$620.1 million. More than three-fourths of this amount was from State and local funds.

During the last 6 years of the decade, the Federal Government carried a large share of the public-assistance burden. Earnings on work programs became the predominant form of relief, and there was also marked expansion in the special types of public assistance. In the late spring of 1933, with the creation of the FERA, Federal funds were first made available for general relief to needy persons. The effect of the entrance of the Federal Government into the relief programs is clearly shown in the figures for general relief for 1933 as compared with 1932; the amounts expended in these 2 years were \$401.8 million and \$217.2 million, respectively.

Toward the close of 1933 the Civil Works Program was inaugurated by the Federal Government. This program was administered by the Civil Works Administration and Civil Works Service. The former provided jobs on construction projects, and the latter operated work projects for clerical

Chart II.—Special types of public assistance in 116 urban areas in the United States, January 1929–December 1938



and professional workers. The Civil Works Program drew about half its workers from relief rolls and the other half from the general ranks of the unemployed without the application of a means test. After about 5 months of operation the Civil Works Program was terminated. Earnings under this program in the 116 urban areas amounted to approximately \$300 million. This amount includes earnings of the administrative staff. The decision to terminate the Civil Works Program and to replace it with a program of work projects on a straight relief basis resulted in the inauguration of the Emergency Work Relief Program of the FERA. Expenditures under this program, which began in April 1934 and continued into the latter half of 1935, are included in payments for general relief. In 1934 payments for general relief, including direct and work relief, amounted to \$614.3 million, more than 50 percent above the 1933 expenditure for this type of assistance. In chart I payments for direct and work relief under the FERA program are not shown separately because grants to persons receiving work relief under this program were determined on a budget-deficit basis in the same manner as direct-relief benefits.

The FERA program was continued throughout 1935 although at a much reduced rate during the latter half of the year. By the end of 1935 final FERA grants to the States had been determined, and the responsibility for general relief had been

returned to the States and localities. Payments for general relief in 1935, however, amounted to a larger sum than in any other year of the decade—\$773.8 million. In May 1935, the WPA was created to coordinate all emergency employment activities of the Federal Government and to operate work projects. Earnings of all persons employed on work projects operated by the WPA within the 116 urban areas amounted to \$143.6 million during 1935. Such earnings did not assume large proportions until the closing months of the year.

In 1936 the shifts in emphasis which had been initiated in 1935 became more marked. Earnings on projects operated by the WPA increased to \$856.5 million, and payments for general relief declined 61.2 percent to \$300.1 million. From 1936 to 1937 earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA declined to \$647.9 million, and obligations incurred for general relief decreased to \$284.5 million. In 1938 earnings on projects operated by the WPA reached a higher level than in any previous year—\$898.9 million. Payments for general relief likewise moved upward in 1938 and amounted to \$324.7 million in that year.

The amount spent for the aged, dependent children, and the blind in the 116 urban areas totaled \$19.4 million in 1929. Expenditures for these three types of public assistance continued a general rise until 1938 when the total amounted to \$198 million. From 1935 to 1936, the first year of payments under the Social Security Act, the rise was more than 50 percent, from \$60.9 million to \$91.8 million. For the next year the percentage increase was even greater, almost 70 percent, from \$91.8 million to \$155.8 million. From 1937 to 1938 the increase amounted to approximately 27 percent, or \$42.0 million.

General Relief Operations of Public Agencies in Selected Large Cities, January 1939

Reports on general relief operations in January were received from public agencies in 16 large cities of the United States,¹ including all cities with populations of 400,000 or more except Boston, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. Rochester, New York, is also included, although it is smaller than the others. In both Los Angeles and San Francisco

¹ For a history of this project, see "Interchange of Relief Information Among Departments of Public Welfare of Large Cities," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (June 1938), pp. 14-18.

Table 5.—General relief in selected cities: Cases aided, amount of relief, proportion of single-person cases, and percentage change from previous month, January 1939

City or county agency	General relief during January 1939						
	Number of cases receiving relief	Obligations incurred for relief to cases ¹	Average amount per family case	Single-person cases		Percentage change from December in—	
				Average amount per case	Percent of total cases	Number of cases	Amount of obligations
Baltimore.....	9,066	\$240,825	(7)	(7)	29.5	+8.1	+12.9
Buffalo.....	22,316	866,559	\$44.38	\$20.67	23.4	+6.5	+8.9
Chicago.....	106,954	2,888,895	(7)	(7)	47.4	+3.8	+9
Cleveland.....	17,786	455,690	32.73	15.25	40.7	+8.0	+14.2
Detroit.....	20,069	680,894	35.97	26.45	21.5	+11.4	+10.2
District of Columbia.....	1,609	42,765	31.59	19.26	40.6	+5.2	+6.9
Los Angeles: ²							
Department of Charities.....	18,036	389,312	33.02	15.80	66.4	+1.6	+2.4
State Relief Administration.....	30,764	1,185,345	41.37	17.61	12.0	+12.5	+14.8
Milwaukee ³	23,393	578,660	30.00	11.70	28.8	+1.8	+6.2
Minneapolis.....	15,596	464,937	34.13	20.60	31.9	+4.7	+8.3
Newark.....	17,516	561,258	37.18	21.45	32.6	+7	+2.9
New York.....	167,784	7,064,453	49.56	28.22	34.9	+4	+4.2
Philadelphia.....	84,448	2,504,426	(7)	(7)	41.4	+4.4	+3.1
Pittsburgh ⁴	51,164	1,431,023	(7)	(7)	37.2	+6.9	+2.7
Rochester.....	10,021	416,352	46.49	18.40	17.6	+2.6	+1.2
San Francisco:							
Public Welfare Department.....	3,679	106,902	51.27	21.65	75.0	+1.1	+1.3
State Relief Administration.....	6,797	209,213	40.40	15.82	39.1	+33.5	+24.4
St. Louis.....	7,152	148,000	27.92	9.03	38.3	+9.6	+7.5

¹ Obligations incurred from State and local funds. Administrative expense, nonrelief expense, and expense for special programs, hospitalization, and burials are not included.

² Data not available.

³ Includes 9,402 cases receiving aid from special departments: Transportation Service, 623; Children's and Minors' Service, 2,137; Nursing Home Service, 28; Veterans' Service, 3,270; and Shelter Division, 3,342.

⁴ Includes \$187,988 for cases receiving aid from special departments: Transportation Service, \$14,492; Children's and Minors' Service, \$59,212; Nursing Home Service, \$849; Veterans' Service, \$104,721; and Shelter Division, \$17,714.

⁵ Includes data for entire county in which city is located.

⁶ Includes \$20,131 which was estimated as covering the cost of operating the commissary.

⁷ Includes duplications, since in some cases relief was granted more than once during the month.

two agencies administer general relief; the State Relief Administration gives assistance to employable cases through its local offices, while unemployable cases are cared for by the county departments of public welfare. There are, therefore, two reports from each of these cities. In comparing the general relief operations of Los Angeles and San Francisco with those of other cities it is necessary to consider the combined reports of both agencies.

Every city reported increases in January in the number of cases aided. (See table 5.) In Philadelphia and St. Louis, however, the increases in cases aided were accompanied by decreases in the amount of relief extended.

Comparison of Amount of Relief Per Case

Figures are available from 14 agencies covering the amount extended from general relief funds to family cases and to single-person cases. The average amount of relief per family case ranged from \$27.92 in St. Louis to \$51.27 in the Public Welfare Department of San Francisco; the average amount per single-person case varied from \$9.03 in St. Louis to \$28.22 in New York City.

The average amounts of relief per case are comparable insofar as it has been possible to achieve comparability by definition. The Federal definition of obligations incurred for relief does not

include costs of burials and hospitalization, value of surplus commodities, cost of transient care in overnight shelters, cost of certification to other programs, sponsors' contributions to WPA projects, or administrative expense. The comparability of the averages is affected, however, by variations in administrative practices with respect to the items for which allowance is made in the budget, such as clothing, shelter, and medical care. Another factor affecting comparability is variation in the methods of distributing relief; i. e., in cash or through orders on vendors, or, as in Milwaukee, through the commissary.

Any comparison of average amounts of relief per case should also take into consideration turnover in the case load. Accession and separation rates, shown in table 6, are based on the average number of cases open at the beginning and the end of the month. In Detroit and Milwaukee accession rates in January were 34.4 and 23.0, respectively, and separation rates were 24.3 and 19.1. The accession rate in the State Relief Administration of San Francisco was 45.6 and the separation rate 15.3. Case-load movements in other agencies were relatively more stable. In New York City the accession rate was only 6 percent and the separation rate 3.6 percent.

Another factor to be taken into consideration in comparing data on the average amount of relief

Table 6.—General relief cases opened and closed and net change in case load by specified reasons, in selected cities, January 1939

City or county agency	Cases opened during the month		Total number of cases open during the month	Cases closed during the month		Total net change in case load	Net change in case load by specified reasons			
	Number	Accession rate ¹		Number	Separation rate ¹		Losses or gains in—		Receipt or cessation of unemployment compensation	Other
							WPA employment	Regular employment		
Baltimore.....	1,202	14.3	9,256	479	5.7	+723	+4	+363	+2	+354
Buffalo.....	2,143	10.1	22,781	917	4.3	+1,226	-11	+1,006	+691	-360
Chicago.....	8,510	7.8	116,185	4,741	4.3	+3,769	+2,320	+1,725	(²)	-276
Cleveland.....	1,670	9.2	19,416	972	5.4	+698	+246	+163	(²)	+289
Detroit.....	5,708	34.4	21,454	4,026	24.3	+1,682	+314	+423	+1,237	-292
District of Columbia.....	238	13.7	1,903	85	4.9	+153	-3	-1		+157
Los Angeles:										
Department of Charities.....	1,622	9.5	18,567	1,253	7.3	+369	-4	-97		+470
State Relief Administration.....	5,732	21.0	31,371	2,532	9.3	+3,200	+990	+2,344	+306	-440
Milwaukee.....	4,468	23.0	23,481	3,700	19.1	+768	+446	+451	+104	-233
Minneapolis.....	1,846	(³)	(³)	1,150	(³)	+696	+463	+652	(³)	-419
Newark.....	1,151	6.7	18,207	1,126	6.6	+25	+128	+67	(³)	-170
New York.....	9,966	6.0	173,065	5,967	3.6	+3,999	+708	(³)	-51	(³)
Philadelphia.....	7,978	10.1	85,475	4,459	5.6	+3,519	+2,174	+1,883	+36	-574
Pittsburgh.....	7,628	14.1	51,874	2,985	6.3	+3,643	+2,006	+1,554	+150	-367
Rochester.....	862	8.7	10,594	451	4.5	+411	+18	+271	+23	+90
San Francisco:										
Public Welfare Department.....	314	9.2	3,714	285	8.3	+29	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
State Relief Administration.....	2,475	45.6	7,080	832	15.3	+1,643	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
St. Louis.....	871	12.8	7,354	272	4.0	+599	+325	-47	(³)	+120

¹ The base used is the average of the number of cases open at the beginning of the month and the number open at the end of the month.

² Excludes 36 cases closed and reopened the same month for supplementation.

³ Unemployment compensation is not yet payable in Illinois.

⁴ Data not reported separately.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Estimated by city on the basis of an incomplete count.

⁷ Represents number actually added to the assistance rolls rather than the number of cases formally approved, as shown in table 8.

Table 7.—General relief cases in households receiving other types of income or assistance in selected cities, January 1939

City or county agency	Cases receiving relief	Percent of general relief cases which also receive ¹ —				
		Earnings under the Works Progress Administration	Earnings from regular employment	Unemployment compensation	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children
Baltimore.....	9,066		1.2	1.6	1.3	31.1
Buffalo.....	22,316	8.1	8.6	.3	2.0	1.1
Chicago.....	106,954	3.4	(²)	(²)	2.1	(²)
Cleveland.....	17,786	17.3	11.8	(²)	(²)	(²)
Detroit.....	20,069	10.4	5.9	3.1	2.8	
Los Angeles: State Relief Adm.....	128,839	1.2	(²)	3.1		
Milwaukee.....	23,393	20.8	4.6	1.1	1.0	.1
Minneapolis.....	15,596	26.4	7.5	(²)	3.9	3.5
Newark.....	17,516	4.1	25.7	(²)		
New York.....	167,784	5.5	(²)	.2	2.4	1.2
Philadelphia.....	181,016	.6	(²)	.4	(²)	(²)
Pittsburgh.....	148,889	3.0	(²)	.7		
Rochester.....	10,021	5.8	1.1	.6	4.8	2.7
San Francisco: State Relief Adm.....	16,248	3.0	(²)	2.3		

¹ Data on the number of general relief cases which also receive aid to the blind are available for 3 cities: Baltimore, Buffalo, and Milwaukee. The number of these cases is small: 0.1 percent of the cases receiving relief in Baltimore and Buffalo, and less than 0.1 percent in Milwaukee.

² Includes cases in households also receiving earnings on work projects or student aid under the NYA.

³ Data not available.

⁴ Unemployment compensation is not yet payable in Illinois.

⁵ Cases open on the last day of the month.

⁶ The base used is the number of cases receiving relief, rather than the figures shown in the first column of this table.

⁷ Includes only cases in which 25 percent or more of the amount of the budget is earned.

per case is the extent to which the aid granted from general relief funds is in addition to other income or assistance. Thirteen agencies reported the number of cases in which general relief supplemented WPA earnings. (See table 7.) From 10 to 26 percent of the cases aided in four cities—Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis—were cases in which general relief supplemented WPA earnings. The Department of Public Welfare in Baltimore does not supplement earnings on WPA projects, but in 31 percent of the cases in this city general relief supplemented grants for aid to dependent children.

Effect of Employment on the General Relief Case Load

Tables 8 and 9 present data on specified reasons for opening and closing general relief cases in January. Loss of employment other than on Federal work programs was reported as the reason for 25 percent or more of the openings in 11 of the 14 agencies reporting on this item. In these 11 agencies the percentage of such cases ranged from 25 in Milwaukee to 65 in Buffalo. Obtaining

regular employment accounted for more than 25 percent of the closings in nine cities. Of these, Cleveland had the lowest rate, 28 percent, and Newark the highest, 49 percent.

In 12 of the 15 agencies for which data are available on these items the net increase in case load during the month was due, in part at least, to the fact that cases opened through loss of regular employment exceeded the number closed because such employment was obtained. (See table 6.)

Effect of WPA Employment on the General Relief Case Load

Loss of WPA employment was reported as the reason for 20 to 35 percent of all openings during the month in seven cities—Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles (State Relief Administration), Minneapolis, Newark, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh—and accounted for 65 percent of the openings in St. Louis. Cases closed by reason of transfer to WPA accounted for 20 percent or more of the closings in Cleveland and Rochester.

In 13 of the 16 agencies reporting the number of cases opened on loss of WPA employment and the number closed through transfer to the WPA there was a net increase in case load as a result of these factors.

Table 8.—Reasons for opening general relief cases in selected cities, January 1939

City or county agency	General relief cases opened during January 1939				
	Number	Percent opened for specified reason			
		Loss of employment under the Works Progress Administration	Loss of regular employment	Cessation of unemployment compensation	Other
Baltimore.....	1,202	2.4	36.9	1.4	59.3
Buffalo.....	2,143	1.6	64.5	29.7	4.2
Chicago.....	8,510	30.6	38.3	(²)	31.1
Cleveland.....	1,670	28.2	26.0		45.8
Detroit.....	5,708	7.9	18.0	23.8	50.4
Los Angeles: State Relief Administration.....	5,732	20.6	54.8	9.3	15.3
Milwaukee.....	4,468	16.7	25.0	4.0	54.3
Minneapolis.....	1,846	30.6	45.0	(²)	24.4
Newark.....	1,151	21.0	54.1		24.9
New York.....	9,966	12.0	(²)	3.1	(²)
Philadelphia.....	18,219	31.9	44.3	5.6	18.2
Pittsburgh.....	16,614	34.1	45.0	7.1	13.8
Rochester.....	802	8.6	53.4	3.0	35.0
St. Louis.....	871	65.0	1.4		33.6

¹ Unemployment compensation is not yet payable in Illinois.

² Data not reported separately.

³ Data not available.

⁴ These figures differ from the number of cases shown in table 6, since the latter represent the number actually added to the assistance rolls rather than the number of cases formally approved.

Effect of Unemployment Compensation on the General Relief Case Load

Data for January 1939 on the number of general relief cases opened because of the cessation of unemployment benefits and the number of cases closed because of the receipt of unemployment compensation are reported in table 10. Figures on cases opened because of the termination of unemployment benefits are available for 9 cities; figures on cases closed because benefits were received are given for 10 cities. One of the 16 cities reporting on general relief case loads, Chicago, is in a State in which unemployment benefits are not payable until July. Three cities—Cleveland, Newark, and St. Louis—are in States in which benefits first became payable in January 1939. No figures are available for these cities; because of waiting-period requirements, few benefits could have been paid in this month.

Thirty percent of the cases opened by the relief agency in Buffalo and 24 percent in Detroit were those in which benefit rights were exhausted. In Los Angeles and Pittsburgh 7 percent of the openings were for this reason, and in the remaining five cities less than 6 percent.

Approximately 10 percent of the cases closed in

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh during the month were cases in which relief was no longer necessary following the receipt of unemployment benefits. In each of the other eight cities closings because of receipt of unemployment compensation accounted for not more than 6 percent of total closings.

Only in Buffalo and Detroit did cases opened because of cessation of benefits constitute more than 2 of every 100 cases receiving relief. In Buffalo 3 and in Detroit 7 of every 100 cases aided in January were those opened for this reason.

Cases closed on receipt of benefits amounted to less than 1 per 100 cases receiving relief in every reporting city.

Ten agencies reported the number of cases in which general relief was granted to supplement unemployment benefits. (See table 7.) In only Detroit and the State Relief Administration of Los Angeles were the numbers of such cases as high as 3 of every 100 cases receiving relief. The latter agency handles only employable cases. When the number of cases receiving relief from the Department of Charities is included in the base for the purpose of computing the rate, the number of cases receiving general relief to supplement unemployment benefits in Los Angeles is only 2 per 100 cases aided.

Table 9.—Reasons for closing general relief cases in selected cities, January 1939

General relief cases closed during January 1939									
City or county agency	Number	Percent closed for specified reason							All other reasons
		Transferred to—			Relief no longer needed				
		Works Progress Administration ¹	Special types of public assistance	Other relief status	Regular employment obtained	Increased earnings or other income	Unemployment compensation received	Other	
Baltimore.....	479	5.6	5.6	—	16.9	6.9	3.2	57.2	4.6
Buffalo.....	917	7.6	5.0	4.8	40.8	14.9	4.9	19.2	2.8
Chicago.....	4,741	6.0	5.7	.2	32.4	3.7	(²)	—	52.0
Cleveland.....	972	23.8	(³)	17.5	28.0	11.3	(⁴)	19.4	—
Detroit.....	4,026	3.4	5.6	.3	15.1	1.7	3.0	6.2	64.7
District of Columbia.....	85	4.7	22.4	—	1.2	4.7	—	—	67.0
Los Angeles:									
Department of Charities.....	1,253	.7	3.0	30.0	7.7	12.6	—	6.6	39.4
State Relief Administration.....	2,532	7.6	.8	7.2	31.5	1.2	8.9	—	42.8
Milwaukee.....	3,700	8.6	1.6	1.5	18.1	18.8	2.0	25.9	23.5
Minneapolis.....	1,150	8.8	3.3	—	15.6	—	—	72.3	—
Newark.....	1,126	10.1	(⁵)	(⁶)	49.3	(⁷)	(⁸)	40.6	(⁹)
New York.....	5,967	9.2	8.0	.1	32.9	(¹⁰)	6.0	10.3	33.5
Philadelphia.....	4,459	11.0	7.9	(¹¹)	39.4	7.7	9.5	2.0	22.5
Pittsburgh.....	2,985	10.4	6.0	(¹²)	37.5	14.3	10.8	1.3	19.7
Rochester.....	451	21.7	—	—	41.9	13.5	.7	—	22.2
San Francisco:									
Public Welfare Department.....	285	—	12.3	38.2	(¹³)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁷)
State Relief Administration.....	832	14.0	.1	16.8	19.2	.5	5.4	—	44.0
St. Louis.....	272	15.1	18.4	7.7	21.7	10.7	(¹⁸)	—	26.4

¹ Includes cases closed by transfer to the NYA and CCC.
² Unemployment compensation is not yet payable in Illinois.
³ Included in transfer to other relief status.

⁴ Data not reported separately.
⁵ Data not available.

Table 10.—Cases opened because of cessation or closed because of receipt of unemployment compensation in selected cities, January 1939

City or county agency	Number of cases receiving relief during January 1939	Cases opened during January				Cases closed during January			
		Total	Because of the cessation of unemployment compensation			Total	Because of the receipt of unemployment compensation		
			Number	Per 100 cases receiving relief	Per 100 cases opened		Number	Per 100 cases receiving relief	Per 100 cases closed
Baltimore.....	9,066	1,202	17	0.2	1.4	479	15	0.2	3.2
Buffalo.....	22,316	2,141	636	2.8	29.7	917	45	.2	4.9
Detroit.....	20,069	5,708	1,356	6.8	23.8	4,026	119	.6	3.0
Los Angeles ¹	48,800	7,354	532	1.1	7.2	3,785	226	.5	6.0
Milwaukee.....	23,393	4,468	177	.8	4.0	3,700	73	.3	2.0
New York.....	167,784	9,966	309	.2	3.1	5,967	360	.2	6.0
Philadelphia.....	84,448	8,219	459	.5	5.6	4,459	423	.5	6.3
Pittsburgh.....	51,164	6,614	472	.9	7.1	2,985	322	.6	10.8
Rochester.....	10,021	862	26	.3	3.0	451	3	(²)	.7
San Francisco ³	10,476	2,789	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1,117	45	.4	4.0

¹ Includes data on relief to employable cases which is administered by the State Relief Administration, and relief to unemployable cases which is administered by the Department of Charities. For the State Relief Administration 1.7 per 100 cases receiving relief and 9.3 per 100 cases opened were cases opened because of cessation of unemployment benefits: 0.7 per 100 cases receiving relief and 8.9 per 100 cases closed were cases closed because of receipt of benefits.

² Less than 0.1 percent.

³ Includes data on relief to employable cases which is administered by the State Relief Administration, and relief to unemployable cases which is administered by the Public Welfare Department. For the State Relief Administration 0.7 per 100 cases receiving relief and 5.4 per 100 cases closed were closed on receipt of unemployment compensation.

⁴ Data not available.

RELIEF IN RURAL AND TOWN AREAS FOR DECEMBER 1938

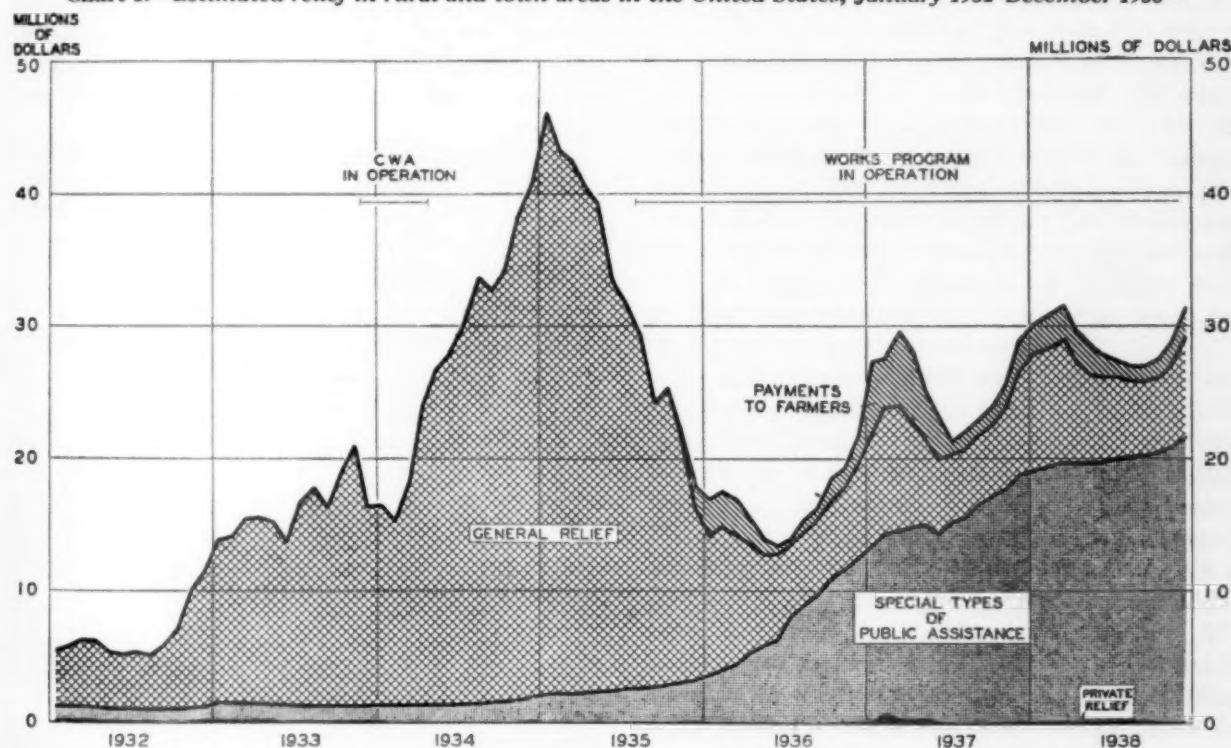
Obligations incurred for direct relief from public and private funds in 385 rural and town areas amounted to \$3.6 million in December 1938. This amount includes all assistance extended in the sample areas, with the exception of earnings of persons employed on work projects of the WPA, NYA, and other Federal agencies, and of persons enrolled in the CCC. On the basis of the reports for the sample areas, it is estimated that obligations incurred for direct relief in all rural and town areas in the United States amounted to \$31.5 million in December. Of the reported total, the special types of public assistance comprised the largest part—68.3 percent, and private relief the smallest—0.3 percent. General relief accounted for 23.5 percent of the total, and subsistence payments to farmers 7.9 percent.

Relief payments for December increased 8.8 percent over those for November. The three types of relief for which the relative increases were the

largest were subsistence payments to farmers—32.9 percent, private relief—23.6 percent, and general relief—21.9 percent. The special types of public assistance increased 2.8 percent. The changes from December 1937 to December 1938 in the amounts of obligations incurred for the different types of public aid varied considerably. Total obligations incurred for the three special types of public assistance increased more than 15 percent. Obligations for payments to the aged increased 13.3 percent, for aid to dependent children 28.5 percent, and for payments to needy blind 20.7 percent. Subsistence payments to farmers declined 13.7 percent from December 1937 to December 1938, and obligations for general relief 5.5 percent.

Because of the omission of data on earnings of persons employed on work projects of the WPA and of other Federal agencies, the assistance picture for the rural and town areas is incomplete.

Chart I.—Estimated relief in rural and town areas in the United States, January 1932–December 1938¹



¹ Estimated for total rural and town areas (including counties with cities of 25,000 population or smaller) based on 385 sample areas in 36 States

Earnings data for these areas are not available to the Social Security Board. Although substantial amounts were spent in the participating areas for earnings of employees on Federal work projects, this form of aid is believed to be relatively less important in the rural and town areas than in the urban areas. Work projects cannot profitably be developed in thinly settled areas where the travel

distances from the homes of workers to the site of the project are necessarily great.

Hereafter, data for the rural and town series will be collected and compiled monthly but will be published in the Social Security Bulletin only quarterly. Data for January, February, and March 1939 will appear in the Bulletin for the month of May.

Table 1.—Relief in 385 rural and town areas: Cases aided, amount of relief,¹ percentage change, and percentage distribution, by type of assistance, December 1938

[Corrected to Feb. 11, 1939]

Type of assistance	Number of cases	Amount of relief	Percentage change from November 1938 in—		Percentage distribution of relief in—	
			Number of cases	Amount of relief	December 1938	November 1938
Total for 385 areas in 38 States.....	204,651	\$3,617,219	+5.6	+8.8	100.0	100.0
Public relief, total.....	² 201,171	3,606,937	+5.4	+8.8	99.7	99.8
General relief ³	53,182	851,934	+11.9	+21.9	23.5	21.0
Special types of public assistance.....	139,239	2,468,942	+1.3	+2.8	68.3	72.3
Old-age assistance.....	119,263	2,016,627	+1.1	+3.1	55.8	58.9
Aid to dependent children ⁴	16,667	382,488	+2.2	+1.5	10.6	11.3
Aid to the blind ⁴	3,309	69,827	+2.4	+1.8	1.9	2.1
Subsistence payments to farmers ⁴	13,568	296,061	+29.7	+32.9	7.9	6.5
Private relief.....	3,480	10,282	+21.1	+23.6	.3	.2

¹ Obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds; administrative expense is not included.

² Eliminates duplication in the count of cases receiving more than 1 type of public relief in 22 States.

³ Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on the basis of need.

⁴ Includes data for States administering plans under the Social Security Act and for States not participating under the act.

⁵ Estimated.

OLD-AGE INSURANCE

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE INSURANCE • ANALYSIS DIVISION

Claims for Lump-Sum Payments

IN JANUARY, 19,583 claims for lump-sum payments were received in Washington. (See table 2.) This was the largest number received in any month since March 1938, and the second largest number received since claims became payable. The January total represented an increase of 5.2 percent over the number received in the previous month. Most of this increase was due to an increase in the number of claims from the heirs or representatives of the estates of deceased wage earners. Claims for death payments increased 8.3 percent from December to January, whereas claims for payments at age 65 increased only 1.5 percent. The relatively large increase in the number of claims for death payments probably resulted to a considerable extent from the fact that the death rate is higher during the fall and winter.

During January, 18,747 claims were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. This total represented an increase of 16.3 percent over the number of claims certified during the preceding month and was the largest number certified in any month since April 1938. Certifications during January brought the cumulative

total to 285,653, representing an aggregate of \$13 million. As in every month since December 1937, the number of claims certified for death payments exceeded certifications for payments at age 65.

Lump-sum payments certified in January averaged \$66.98, an increase of 2.1 percent over the average for the preceding month. During the period January 1938-January 1939, the average payments certified for all claims increased in every month, as shown in table 1.

In January 1939 the average payment certified for all claims was \$66.98, more than double the January 1938 average of \$31.68. Although the average amounts certified for life claims have been higher than the averages for death claims in every month of the period January 1938-January 1939, the percentage increases over the 13-month period have been almost the same—111.3 percent for life claims and 111.7 percent for death claims.

Wage Records

As of January 31, 1939, 85.2 million 1938 wage items had been received in Baltimore. Of this total, 27.2 million pertained to the first quarter of the year, 27.7 million to the second, 28.3 million to the third, and 2.0 million to the fourth, for which reports were not due until January 31. The increases between the first and second and second and third quarters are likely to become more pronounced as delinquent reports are filed in the next few months. The increases are probably the result of more complete employer reporting rather than of changes in employment, since employment was decreasing during the first half of 1938.

In addition to the 1938 wage items, at the end of January there were on hand 1.6 million 1937 wage items received after the close of the 1937 accounting period or carried over to the 1938 accounting operations for some other reason. These items were being handled simultaneously with the 1938 records. Of the total of 86.8 million items, 84.6 million or almost 98 percent had been converted to punch-card form, and 56.9 million had been collated, that is, mechanically verified for identification purposes and interfiled with summary cards and with record cards for previous quarters.

Table 1.—Average amount of claims certified for lump-sum payments, by months, January 1938-January 1939

Year and month	Total claims		Claims for payments at age 65		Claims for death payments	
	Average amount certified	Percent change from preceding month	Average amount certified	Percent change from preceding month	Average amount certified	Percent change from preceding month
1938						
January.....	\$31.68	+16.7	\$31.94	+20.9	\$31.46	+12.6
February.....	34.69	+9.5	35.61	+11.5	34.00	+8.1
March.....	38.29	+10.4	39.08	+9.7	37.72	+10.9
April.....	42.55	+11.1	45.61	+16.7	40.34	+6.9
May.....	46.87	+9.4	50.27	+10.2	43.87	+8.8
June.....	47.70	+2.4	51.10	+1.7	45.49	+3.7
July.....	52.41	+9.9	55.36	+8.3	50.39	+10.8
August.....	55.80	+6.5	58.20	+5.1	53.88	+6.9
September.....	59.05	+5.8	61.22	+5.2	57.39	+6.5
October.....	61.81	+4.7	64.56	+5.5	59.61	+3.9
November.....	64.36	+4.1	67.43	+4.4	61.91	+3.9
December.....	65.63	+2.0	67.05	-.6	64.49	+4.2
1939						
January.....	66.98	+2.1	67.48	+4.6	66.59	+3.3

As of the end of January, 65,700 requests for statements of wages earned in covered employment had been received in Baltimore since it was first announced that such statements would be

furnished on request. A total of 54,400 complete statements had been forwarded, and the remainder were in process of preparation. The number of requests for such statements, although

Table 2.—Claims for lump-sum payments: Number received in Washington, and number and average amount certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, by regions and States, January 1939¹

Region ² and State	Total claims			Claims for payments at age 65			Claims for death payments		
	Number		Average amount certified	Number		Average amount certified	Number		Average amount certified
	Received	Certified		Received	Certified		Received	Certified	
Cumulative through Jan. 31.....	303, 278	285, 653	\$45.55	135, 423	127, 514	\$46.39	167, 855	158, 139	\$44.87
Total for January.....	19, 583	18, 747	66.98	8, 620	8, 289	67.48	10, 963	10, 438	66.59
Region I:									
Connecticut.....	399	382	81.57	168	170	84.41	231	212	79.29
Maine.....	158	145	60.80	82	72	60.06	76	73	61.82
Massachusetts.....	875	847	79.20	420	428	84.03	455	419	74.27
New Hampshire.....	88	102	53.30	38	47	54.93	80	55	51.91
Rhode Island.....	215	215	60.60	112	130	52.56	103	95	70.78
Vermont.....	52	64	44.04	35	42	49.08	17	22	34.42
Region II:									
New York.....	2, 059	2, 065	82.04	842	849	83.00	1, 217	1, 216	81.36
Region III:									
Delaware.....	48	50	85.37	22	28	90.51	26	22	78.94
New Jersey.....	755	745	83.72	323	331	93.92	432	414	73.57
Pennsylvania.....	1, 813	1, 762	75.05	762	735	78.88	1, 051	1, 027	72.31
Region IV:									
District of Columbia.....	100	78	68.10	35	35	84.59	65	43	84.67
Maryland.....	313	310	65.41	122	130	65.66	191	180	65.24
North Carolina.....	397	380	40.21	162	162	39.77	235	218	40.54
Virginia.....	300	257	51.72	114	105	53.21	186	152	50.69
West Virginia.....	260	280	63.87	111	105	58.57	149	178	67.08
Region V:									
Kentucky.....	299	269	58.41	119	112	61.46	180	157	56.24
Michigan.....	769	769	74.38	312	312	75.55	457	487	73.62
Ohio.....	1, 274	1, 270	72.19	616	609	73.82	658	661	70.68
Region VI:									
Illinois.....	1, 314	1, 275	70.36	530	526	83.35	784	749	76.55
Indiana.....	586	552	59.32	240	243	63.46	346	309	56.08
Wisconsin.....	388	378	74.73	195	183	83.56	193	195	66.44
Region VII:									
Alabama.....	331	316	42.92	113	101	45.99	218	215	41.47
Florida.....	197	192	47.70	62	59	51.55	135	133	46.00
Georgia.....	361	354	42.38	192	184	36.32	169	170	48.98
Mississippi.....	152	173	27.13	68	89	20.59	84	84	34.07
South Carolina.....	209	211	34.32	89	71	28.47	120	140	37.28
Tennessee.....	401	346	41.99	183	153	32.54	218	193	49.48
Region VIII:									
Iowa.....	396	374	42.07	262	273	36.54	134	101	37.01
Minnesota.....	375	387	65.88	173	194	61.27	202	193	70.51
Nebraska.....	122	104	48.01	63	50	40.74	59	54	54.74
North Dakota.....	45	45	45.04	20	23	37.98	25	22	82.43
South Dakota.....	45	44	42.88	31	31	45.20	14	13	37.34
Region IX:									
Arkansas.....	128	100	40.64	52	36	39.62	73	64	41.23
Kansas.....	144	134	59.64	59	55	52.16	85	79	64.94
Missouri.....	480	450	70.29	224	208	81.49	256	242	60.67
Oklahoma.....	169	132	62.88	64	47	54.14	105	85	67.71
Region X:									
Louisiana.....	268	243	41.87	131	119	38.09	137	124	43.80
New Mexico.....	21	21	60.13	7	4	38.01	14	17	65.33
Texas.....	675	578	54.57	233	195	58.00	442	383	52.82
Region XI:									
Arizona.....	71	57	57.51	25	22	59.62	46	38	56.18
Colorado.....	173	145	64.03	93	79	57.95	80	66	73.29
Idaho.....	59	54	53.60	27	21	51.64	32	33	54.82
Montana.....	95	67	53.79	29	27	53.58	66	40	53.92
Utah.....	94	72	55.66	45	35	57.78	49	37	53.65
Wyoming.....	55	37	50.82	20	18	31.57	35	19	69.05
Region XII:									
California.....	1, 412	1, 275	66.84	642	553	60.66	770	722	71.56
Nevada.....	20	19	61.95	9	8	94.75	11	11	38.09
Oregon.....	208	158	59.91	129	85	56.08	79	73	64.38
Washington.....	373	373	64.52	203	182	63.18	170	191	65.80
Territories:									
Alaska.....	8	8	74.41	5	4	87.60	3	4	61.22
Hawaii.....	18	34	82.01	7	19	47.95	11	15	79.82
Foreign ³	19	19	55.59	0	0	.00	19	19	55.59

¹ All claims received to date have been for lump-sum payments amounting to 3½ percent of total taxable wages. This is the only type of claim payable before Jan. 1, 1942.

² Social Security Board administrative regions.

³ Claims received from persons in foreign countries.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, Administrative Division.

substantial, represents only about 0.2 percent of the 30.5 million accounts which were posted for 1937. More than 35 percent of the requests received pertain to accounts maintained in Baltimore in the files for Region II; the fewest requests pertain to Region I accounts.

The tabulation of data contained in the 1937 employer reports has been completed. These data are summarized in a special article in this issue of the Bulletin. See pages 3-9 and 72-81.

Employee Account Numbers Issued

During January, 419,167 employee account numbers were issued, bringing the cumulative total of all numbers issued since the inauguration of the old-age insurance program to slightly more than 43 million. The number issued in January was the smallest for any month except May 1938, and was almost 76,000 less than the monthly average for 1938.

Since the initial enumeration under the old-age insurance program has been largely completed, the current month-to-month fluctuations will tend to reflect to a greater degree than heretofore seasonal changes in employment and the effect of State and Federal legislation. For example, while the total account numbers issued in January declined 5.4 percent from December, the numbers issued in the 18 States and Territories in which unemployment benefits became payable in January increased almost 10 percent, and those issued in the remaining jurisdictions declined 10.5 percent. It is likely that, in the near future, the account numbers issued each month will be stabilized at the point where they represent mainly new entrants into the labor market. Any legislation, however, that brings new groups into participation in either the Federal old-age insurance program or State unemployment compensation programs will greatly affect the totals of account numbers issued.

In January, for the fifth consecutive month, Region VII (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee) accounted for the largest part of the total numbers issued. Since five other regions exceed Region VII in the total numbers issued since enumeration began, it is probable that enumeration is more nearly complete in the industrialized States than it is in the agricultural South. The increases in numbers issued in the southern States may be due in part

to a seasonal shift from agricultural to covered employment.

Table 3.—Employee account numbers issued, by regions and States, January 1939¹

Region ² and State	Employee account numbers issued ³	
	Cumulative through January ⁴	January
Total.....	43,045,947	419,167
Region I:		
Connecticut.....	686,833	2,872
Maine.....	287,929	2,230
Massachusetts.....	1,731,025	10,578
New Hampshire.....	184,148	1,624
Rhode Island.....	300,344	1,790
Vermont.....	101,147	1,078
Region II:		
New York.....	5,798,578	40,473
Region III:		
Delaware.....	97,674	1,300
New Jersey.....	1,574,245	12,605
Pennsylvania.....	3,590,070	21,776
Region IV:		
District of Columbia.....	275,422	2,669
Maryland.....	600,817	4,428
North Carolina.....	889,350	13,773
Virginia.....	680,119	8,816
West Virginia.....	569,442	5,229
Region V:		
Kentucky.....	672,572	11,372
Michigan.....	1,988,348	10,504
Ohio.....	2,539,609	21,097
Region VI:		
Illinois.....	2,970,491	20,721
Indiana.....	1,139,799	7,183
Wisconsin.....	861,106	4,999
Region VII:		
Alabama.....	616,425	9,587
Florida.....	634,702	12,593
Georgia.....	788,436	13,519
Mississippi.....	349,890	7,319
South Carolina.....	467,981	6,217
Tennessee.....	711,885	9,551
Region VIII:		
Iowa.....	553,054	5,491
Minnesota.....	730,654	5,050
Nebraska.....	301,098	3,734
North Dakota.....	103,560	1,373
South Dakota.....	117,900	1,673
Region IX:		
Arkansas.....	329,360	8,490
Kansas.....	447,865	5,572
Missouri.....	1,193,813	10,798
Oklahoma.....	506,657	7,134
Region X:		
Louisiana.....	627,122	9,078
New Mexico.....	111,934	3,153
Texas.....	1,834,684	28,638
Region XI:		
Arizona.....	157,363	2,129
Colorado.....	335,799	4,766
Idaho.....	147,048	1,548
Montana.....	167,414	2,178
Utah.....	162,715	1,313
Wyoming.....	70,602	872
Region XII:		
California.....	2,767,519	33,466
Nevada.....	42,271	458
Oregon.....	366,068	3,943
Washington.....	604,336	5,319
Territories:		
Alaska.....	21,138	208
Hawaii.....	148,716	1,476

¹ The count of employee account numbers issued must not be taken as a measure of the number of persons engaged currently in employment covered by the old-age benefits provisions of the Social Security Act or the cumulative total of persons who have been so engaged over a period of time. As an aid in the administration of State unemployment compensation laws and for other reasons, account numbers have been issued to individuals who were not in employment covered by title II at the time their applications were made.

² Social Security Board administrative regions.

³ Net figures, after subtraction of all numbers canceled for any reason.

⁴ Revised.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, Baltimore Accounting Operations.

The Relationship of Time Lapse and Size of Benefit Payment

During the 13-month period ended January 31, 1939, the average number of days which elapsed between the date of eligibility for filing a claim for a lump-sum payment¹ and the actual date of filing have declined almost steadily from 118.5 to 81.0.² Almost 70 percent of the January 1939 claims were filed within 60 days of the date of eligibility, and 49 percent were filed within 30 days. During this same 13-month period the average claim certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment increased from \$31.68 to \$66.98. A large part of the decrease in elapsed time is undoubtedly due to increased familiarity with the old-age insurance program and the procedures to be followed.

In an effort to determine the relationship between size of payment and delay in filing, an analysis was made of 5,377 claims certified in January 1939. Table 4 shows the percent of claims of given amounts that were filed within 90 days of the date of eligibility. This percentage rises from 38.6 for claims of less than \$10 to more

¹ The date of eligibility for filing a claim for a lump-sum payment is the date on which a person who has been working in covered employment attains age 65 or the date on which he dies.

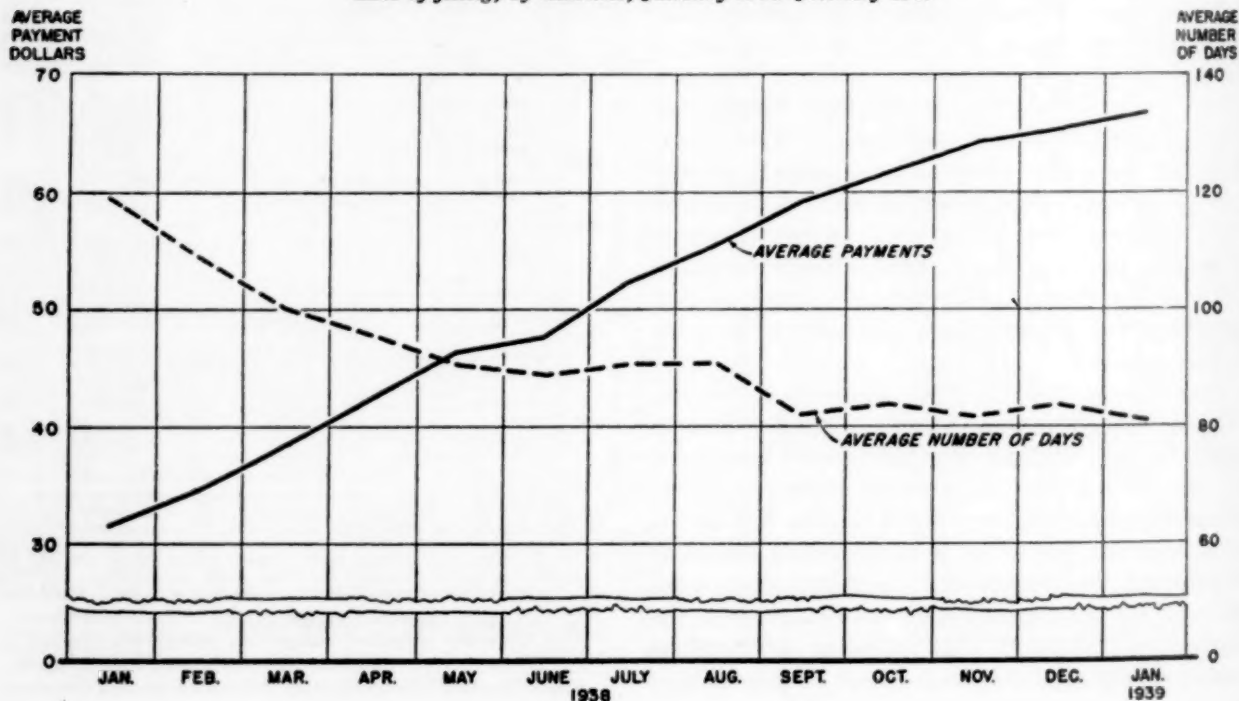
² This discussion is based on claims which have been certified for payment.

Table 4.—Claims for lump-sum payments filed within 90 days from date of eligibility, by amount of payment certified, January 1939

Average payment	Total claims	Claims filed within 90 days from date of eligibility	
		Number	Percent
\$0-\$9.99.....	530	208	38.6
\$10-\$19.99.....	449	236	52.6
\$20-\$29.99.....	443	284	64.1
\$30-\$39.99.....	427	314	73.5
\$40-\$49.99.....	413	316	76.5
\$50-\$59.99.....	410	346	84.4
\$60-\$69.99.....	412	368	89.3
\$70-\$79.99.....	361	331	91.7
\$80-\$89.99.....	377	345	91.5
\$90-\$99.99.....	252	239	94.8
\$100-\$119.99.....	375	344	91.7
\$120-\$139.99.....	259	243	93.8
\$140-\$159.99.....	166	155	93.4
\$160-\$179.99.....	132	123	93.2
\$180-\$199.99.....	91	85	93.4
\$200-\$219.99.....	249	232	93.2
\$220 and over.....	22	19	86.4

than 90 percent for all claims amounting to \$70 or more. The tabulation seems to indicate, however, that there is a point beyond which the time lapse in filing is not affected by the size of claim; this point occurs somewhere between \$90 and \$100. The tendency to level off at this point is the probable explanation of the fact that the average number of days elapsed between eligibility and filing has not decreased appreciably in recent months, although the average payment has risen steadily.

Chart I.—Average amount of lump-sum payments certified and average number of days from date of eligibility to date of filing, by months, January 1938–January 1939



Age, Sex, and Color of Applicants in 1938

During 1938 the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance received nearly 6 million applications for account numbers. Table 5 shows the distribution of these 6 million applications by age, sex, and color.

More than 25 percent of the 1938 registrants were under 20 years of age, and more than 55 percent were under 30. Of the applications received prior to 1938, less than 10 percent were from persons under 20. The 1936-37 applicants showed a much higher concentration in the age groups 30-59 than did those whose applications were received in 1938, but the group 60-64 was of the same relative importance in both periods. Persons 65 and over, were a relatively larger group in 1938, probably because many older persons obtained numbers for use under State unemployment compensation laws.

Women comprised 36.4 percent of the 1938 applicants as compared with 27.4 percent of the 1936-37 applicants. This high percentage, however, is in no way indicative of the relative number of women in covered industry because turn-over rates among women are much higher than among men, and women workers are concentrated in the younger age groups which, as previously noted, have a high representation in 1938.

Negroes submitted 14.1 percent of all 1938 applications, whereas they accounted for only 7.6 percent of the 1936-37 applicants.

Distributions for each State similar to those shown in table 5 may be obtained on request from the Analysis Division, Bureau of Old-Age Insurance.

Table 5.—Distribution of applicants for employee account numbers by age, sex, and color,¹ United States summary, 1938²

Age group (years)	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number of applicants												
Total—all ages.....	5,786,481	4,906,819	814,765	64,906	3,680,435	3,067,717	563,461	49,257	2,106,046	1,839,093	251,904	15,649
Under 15.....	46,871	41,266	4,881	724	37,037	32,534	3,989	514	9,834	8,732	892	210
15-19.....	1,417,916	1,275,878	131,122	10,916	839,824	736,061	96,851	6,912	578,092	539,817	34,271	4,004
20-24.....	1,102,809	917,785	173,801	11,223	667,974	539,760	120,826	7,388	434,835	378,025	52,975	3,835
25-29.....	708,799	565,908	132,610	10,281	427,210	331,568	87,412	8,230	281,569	234,340	45,198	2,051
30-34.....	534,366	431,615	94,613	8,138	322,252	254,722	60,838	6,692	212,114	176,893	33,775	1,446
35-39.....	450,045	360,157	83,075	6,813	277,644	218,563	53,497	5,584	172,401	141,594	29,578	1,229
40-44.....	383,074	318,961	59,385	4,728	250,061	206,313	39,932	3,816	133,013	112,648	19,453	912
45-49.....	327,100	277,445	45,997	3,658	224,552	189,530	32,023	2,999	102,548	87,915	13,974	659
50-54.....	268,257	232,621	32,803	2,833	195,572	169,318	23,816	2,438	72,685	63,303	8,987	395
55-59.....	235,005	179,924	23,126	1,955	156,107	136,856	17,537	1,714	48,896	43,068	5,589	341
60.....	31,722	28,481	2,948	293	24,596	22,130	2,212	254	7,126	6,351	736	39
61.....	28,837	26,041	2,550	246	22,912	20,666	2,025	221	5,925	5,375	525	25
62.....	27,528	24,962	2,357	209	22,005	19,975	1,844	186	5,523	4,987	513	23
63.....	27,176	24,540	2,436	200	22,031	19,926	1,928	177	5,145	4,614	508	23
64.....	23,764	21,328	2,265	171	19,596	17,592	1,852	154	4,166	3,736	413	17
65.....	18,925	16,376	2,173	376	15,491	13,612	1,766	113	3,434	2,764	407	263
66 and over.....	157,070	144,173	11,898	1,029	140,180	128,876	10,335	969	16,890	15,297	1,533	60
Unknown.....	27,217	19,349	6,765	1,113	15,389	9,715	4,778	896	11,828	9,634	1,977	217
Percentage distribution of applicants by age												
Total—all ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15.....	.8	.9	.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	.7	1.0	.8	.5	.3	1.3
15-19.....	24.5	26.0	16.1	16.8	22.8	24.0	17.2	14.0	27.4	29.4	13.6	25.6
20-24.....	19.1	18.7	21.3	17.3	18.2	17.6	21.5	15.0	20.6	20.6	21.1	24.5
25-29.....	12.3	11.5	16.3	15.8	11.6	10.8	15.5	16.7	13.4	12.7	18.0	13.1
30-34.....	9.2	8.8	11.6	12.5	8.8	8.3	10.8	13.6	10.1	9.6	13.4	9.2
35-39.....	7.8	7.3	10.2	10.5	7.6	7.1	9.5	11.3	8.2	7.7	11.8	7.9
40-44.....	6.6	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.1	7.7	5.8
45-49.....	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.1	4.9	4.8	5.6	4.2
50-54.....	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.5	4.2	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.5
55-59.....	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.0	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.5
60.....	.5	.6	.4	.5	.7	.7	.4	.5	.3	.3	.3	.2
61.....	.5	.5	.3	.4	.6	.7	.4	.5	.3	.3	.2	.2
62.....	.5	.5	.3	.3	.6	.7	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2
63.....	.5	.5	.3	.3	.6	.6	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2
64.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	.6	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1
65.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.7
66 and over.....	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.6	3.8	4.2	1.8	2.0	.8	.8	.6	.4
Unknown.....	.5	.4	.8	1.7	.4	.3	.9	1.8	.6	.5	.8	1.4

¹ Includes revised figures for the first quarter of the year.

² This information was tabulated from the actuarial cards placed in sup-

plementary alphabetical file during 1938; therefore, the count does not agree with the figures for account numbers issued.

Table 6.—Old-age insurance: Total number of employees and total taxable wages, by intervals of earnings and by age, United States, 1937¹

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Interval of earnings	Total ²		Under 16 years		15 to 19 years		20 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years	
	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages
Total.....	30,167,694	\$26,825,366	46,797	\$2,241	2,747,158	\$723,847	5,674,963	\$3,301,115	4,983,478	\$4,192,153	4,077,789	\$4,255,552	3,391,874	\$3,848,604
\$1 to \$99.....	4,412,090	170,762	41,940	1,114	1,061,658	40,515	933,074	37,244	672,792	23,259	396,757	15,937	325,017	13,229
\$100 to \$199.....	2,248,961	330,018	3,766	507	470,118	68,104	538,765	70,433	382,343	49,085	226,938	33,418	181,674	26,700
\$200 to \$299.....	1,801,601	446,532	3,555	132	305,466	77,535	463,214	115,033	282,365	70,144	193,619	45,047	132,997	37,015
\$300 to \$399.....	1,642,580	572,185	172	68	223,776	77,569	432,969	150,935	273,058	95,264	186,904	65,176	145,022	50,525
\$400 to \$499.....	1,545,237	693,815	81	36	173,033	77,569	406,266	182,349	270,149	121,438	183,297	82,300	142,178	63,858
\$500 to \$599.....	1,521,163	834,117	52	20	141,321	77,569	394,363	210,309	273,132	149,883	187,760	103,157	145,327	79,732
\$600 to \$699.....	1,539,184	997,468	40	20	116,327	77,569	391,769	254,002	293,137	183,638	196,761	127,556	162,427	98,721
\$700 to \$799.....	1,538,425	1,152,842	27	18	93,241	77,569	399,877	290,617	290,353	217,719	201,639	151,065	153,136	114,729
\$800 to \$899.....	1,393,962	1,182,686	18	16	60,936	77,569	390,190	305,500	275,007	233,509	188,238	159,813	141,778	120,323
\$900 to \$999.....	1,335,994	1,265,962	18	17	39,456	77,569	387,253	298,464	276,535	262,185	186,136	179,293	142,443	135,012
\$1,000 to \$1,099.....	5,272,263	6,486,143	47	56	55,996	64,891	830,769	990,853	1,116,029	1,369,767	865,499	1,073,797	658,429	818,085
\$1,100 to \$1,199.....	3,087,185	5,306,683	22	8	4,328	7,957	176,276	294,768	147,476	373,330	594,982	1,020,963	598,308	877,818
\$1,200 to \$1,299.....	1,334,475	2,983,638	11	3	4,339	287	24,009	52,343	43,981	823,666	228,140	577,530	257,674	570,669
\$1,300 to \$1,399.....	1,604,594	1,647,116	40	147	106	635	3,504	11,586	30,100	119,034	105,666	287,166	123,501	336,447
\$1,400 to \$1,499.....	879,560	2,780,369	147	147	157	157	3,504	11,586	30,100	95,300	102,653	321,242	161,073	504,842
\$3,000 and over.....	879,560	2,780,369	147	147	157	157	3,504	11,586	30,100	95,300	102,653	321,242	161,073	504,842

¹ The tabulation of wages in this analysis represents 93 percent of the total volume of taxable wages reported as paid in 1937, while the number of employees tabulated is estimated at 96 percent of the total who earned taxable wages in 1937. This table further excludes 77,632 employees holding railroad retirement account numbers whose taxable wages totaled \$1,472,692; and 267,083 persons whose sex or race is unknown and whose taxable wages totaled \$40,740,248. Taxable wages are reported only in those industries covered under titles II and VIII of the Social Security Act and do not include earnings received from employment in agriculture, labor, domestic service in private homes, casual labor, maritime employment on documented vessels, service in the employ of the United States, State or political subdivision thereof, or one of their instrumentalities, or for employment in the nonprofit organizations designated in the act. The act also excludes earnings received by employees after age 65, or earnings of more than \$3,000 received in a year from any 1 employer. The Railroad Retirement Act further excepts from title II of the Social Security Act all employments covered by the former. Discussion of this material appears in the article entitled "Wage Reports for Workers Covered by Federal Old-Age Insurance in 1937," by John J. Corson, pp. 3-9.

² Includes 283,332 employees whose ages are unknown and whose taxable wages totaled \$23,225,661. Sample checks of reports made for persons aged 65 and over indicate that approximately 80 percent of the total number of individuals so classified attained age 65 in 1937 and so were eligible to participate in the old-age insurance program during part of that year. Since wages for such persons were tabulated only part of the year, data for this group are not comparable to those for younger groups. It is unknown how many of the remaining persons classified in these age groups had attained age 65, or earnings of more than \$3,000 received in a year from any 1 employer. The Railroad Retirement Act further excepts from title II of the Social Security Act all employments covered by the former. Discussion of this material appears in the article entitled "Wage Reports for Workers Covered by Federal Old-Age Insurance in 1937," by John J. Corson, pp. 3-9.

Table 7.—Old-age insurance: [Total number of employees and total taxable wages, by age, race, and sex, United States, 1937¹

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Age	Total		White		Negro		Other races	
	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages
Total								
Total.....	30,157,694	\$20,825,366	27,865,985	\$25,840,865	2,035,949	\$853,794	255,760	\$130,708
Under 15 years.....	46,797	2,241	42,153	1,995	3,887	195	757	51
15 to 19 years.....	2,747,158	723,847	2,577,221	701,396	141,512	17,132	28,425	5,318
20 to 24 years.....	8,674,963	3,301,115	8,293,722	3,193,035	337,246	90,243	43,995	17,537
25 to 29 years.....	4,983,478	4,192,153	4,576,438	4,028,063	359,966	140,264	47,074	23,886
30 to 34 years.....	4,077,789	4,255,582	3,722,234	4,077,471	315,478	182,878	40,077	25,233
35 to 39 years.....	3,391,874	3,848,604	3,070,650	3,672,154	287,510	164,207	33,714	22,244
40 to 44 years.....	2,840,780	3,406,726	2,619,751	3,279,093	200,825	114,096	20,204	13,537
45 to 49 years.....	2,390,775	2,841,658	2,202,130	2,750,884	143,047	80,574	15,598	10,200
50 to 54 years.....	1,720,874	2,032,513	1,624,534	1,975,756	92,418	50,446	9,922	6,311
55 to 59 years.....	1,188,346	1,343,755	1,120,867	1,308,212	60,989	31,953	6,490	3,590
60 to 64 years.....	719,338	781,128	684,443	763,517	31,483	15,772	3,412	1,839
65 to 69 years.....	106,402	70,617	99,033	68,505	6,938	1,965	431	147
70 years and over.....	7,768	2,197	6,939	2,079	782	112	47	7
Unknown.....	285,352	23,229	225,870	18,764	53,868	3,957	5,614	508
Male								
Total.....	21,906,658	\$22,450,921	19,993,707	\$21,600,247	1,701,200	\$771,224	211,751	\$118,450
Under 15 years.....	41,817	1,940	37,971	1,731	3,294	172	552	37
15 to 19 years.....	1,661,913	460,750	1,528,529	441,899	114,652	14,011	18,732	3,939
20 to 24 years.....	3,616,599	2,399,331	3,300,495	2,274,846	276,744	79,641	33,360	14,844
25 to 29 years.....	3,448,603	3,310,799	3,117,286	3,166,236	290,669	122,904	40,648	21,688
30 to 34 years.....	3,004,677	3,575,603	2,700,264	3,415,780	260,203	136,365	35,210	23,458
35 to 39 years.....	2,581,943	3,322,980	2,313,427	3,162,935	239,348	139,373	29,168	20,671
40 to 44 years.....	2,227,135	3,002,878	2,038,161	2,885,445	171,881	104,904	17,093	12,528
45 to 49 years.....	1,909,808	2,547,057	1,771,845	2,462,670	124,537	74,869	13,426	9,518
50 to 54 years.....	1,445,993	1,851,203	1,355,296	1,797,892	81,796	47,314	8,901	5,998
55 to 59 years.....	1,016,188	1,234,680	955,593	1,201,096	54,727	30,182	5,568	3,403
60 to 64 years.....	629,088	725,336	597,365	708,572	28,558	14,996	3,165	1,708
65 to 69 years.....	94,778	65,775	88,041	63,762	6,329	1,871	408	143
70 years and over.....	6,912	2,010	6,175	1,900	697	104	40	6
Unknown.....	221,204	19,578	168,259	15,483	47,765	3,618	5,180	478
Female								
Total.....	8,251,036	\$4,335,445	7,872,278	\$4,240,618	334,749	\$82,570	44,009	\$12,258
Under 15 years.....	4,980	301	4,182	204	593	22	205	14
15 to 19 years.....	1,085,245	263,097	1,048,692	259,497	26,860	2,221	9,693	1,379
20 to 24 years.....	2,058,364	931,785	1,987,227	918,190	60,502	10,602	10,635	2,993
25 to 29 years.....	1,534,875	881,354	1,459,152	861,766	69,297	17,360	6,426	2,228
30 to 34 years.....	1,073,112	679,979	1,012,970	661,690	55,275	16,513	4,867	1,775
35 to 39 years.....	809,931	525,624	757,223	609,218	48,162	14,834	4,546	1,573
40 to 44 years.....	613,645	403,848	581,590	393,648	28,944	9,192	3,111	1,009
45 to 49 years.....	450,967	294,601	430,285	288,215	18,510	5,705	2,172	682
50 to 54 years.....	280,881	181,310	269,238	177,864	10,622	3,132	1,021	314
55 to 59 years.....	172,158	109,075	165,274	107,117	6,262	1,771	622	187
60 to 64 years.....	90,250	55,792	87,078	54,945	2,925	776	247	71
65 to 69 years.....	11,624	4,842	10,992	4,743	609	94	23	5
70 years and over.....	856	187	764	179	85	8	7	(²)
Unknown.....	64,148	3,650	57,611	3,281	6,103	340	434	30

¹ See footnotes on table 6, p. 72.

² Less than \$500.

Table 8.—Old-age insurance: Total number of employees and total taxable wages, by intervals of earnings, race, and sex, United States, 1937¹

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Interval of earnings	Total		White		Negro		Other races	
	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages
Total	30,157,094	\$26,825,366	27,865,985	\$25,840,865	2,035,949	\$853,704	255,760	\$130,708
\$1 to \$99	4,412,090	170,762	3,752,632	146,709	593,008	21,650	65,850	2,408
\$100 to \$199	2,248,961	330,018	1,957,696	287,393	290,632	38,177	30,633	4,449
\$200 to \$299	1,801,661	446,532	1,588,914	393,900	191,656	47,427	21,095	5,205
\$300 to \$399	1,642,580	572,185	1,460,477	506,802	163,418	56,901	18,685	6,483
\$400 to \$499	1,545,237	693,815	1,387,174	622,859	140,611	63,125	17,432	7,831
\$500 to \$599	1,521,163	834,117	1,380,709	757,124	125,713	68,924	14,741	8,099
\$600 to \$699	1,539,184	997,468	1,413,562	916,143	112,422	72,797	13,200	8,528
\$700 to \$799	1,538,485	1,182,842	1,431,255	1,072,612	95,356	71,349	11,874	8,881
\$800 to \$899	1,393,962	1,182,686	1,313,218	1,114,223	70,865	60,089	9,879	8,875
\$900 to \$999	1,335,994	1,265,962	1,268,438	1,201,965	58,549	55,465	9,007	8,532
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5,272,263	6,486,143	5,069,726	6,240,754	172,488	208,917	30,049	36,471
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3,087,185	5,306,683	3,033,735	5,217,417	43,790	72,945	9,660	16,321
\$2,000 to \$2,499	1,334,478	2,958,638	1,327,013	2,942,364	5,371	11,677	2,091	4,597
\$2,500 to \$2,999	604,894	1,647,116	603,225	1,642,618	969	2,603	700	1,895
\$3,000 and over	879,560	2,780,399	878,211	2,775,982	505	1,749	844	2,668
Male								
Total	21,906,658	\$22,489,921	19,993,707	\$21,600,247	1,701,200	\$771,224	211,751	\$118,450
\$1 to \$99	2,720,684	105,560	2,207,280	86,895	462,987	16,956	50,417	1,710
\$100 to \$199	1,398,770	205,354	1,171,224	171,961	205,387	30,150	22,159	3,243
\$200 to \$299	1,112,030	275,383	942,432	233,419	153,276	37,904	16,322	4,031
\$300 to \$399	993,713	346,162	846,996	295,037	132,017	46,020	14,700	5,105
\$400 to \$499	937,256	420,931	804,406	361,259	118,285	53,132	14,565	6,540
\$500 to \$599	925,121	507,173	806,142	441,938	106,473	58,384	12,506	6,851
\$600 to \$699	939,836	609,156	832,335	539,552	96,149	62,269	11,352	7,335
\$700 to \$799	959,638	719,415	864,694	648,310	84,578	63,350	10,366	7,754
\$800 to \$899	923,881	784,383	848,938	720,816	66,158	56,116	8,785	7,451
\$900 to \$999	954,126	904,915	889,766	843,929	56,077	53,136	8,283	7,850
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4,421,678	5,475,438	4,222,895	5,234,366	169,601	205,611	29,182	35,462
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2,888,782	4,972,497	2,835,767	4,883,957	43,476	72,425	9,539	16,116
\$2,000 to \$2,499	1,285,133	2,850,277	1,277,756	2,834,188	5,315	11,555	2,062	4,533
\$2,500 to \$2,999	587,523	1,600,113	585,906	1,595,756	939	2,523	678	1,835
\$3,000 and over	858,487	2,713,163	857,170	2,708,863	482	1,665	835	2,636
Female								
Total	8,251,036	\$4,335,445	7,872,278	\$4,240,618	334,749	\$82,570	44,009	\$12,258
\$1 to \$99	1,691,406	65,202	1,545,352	59,514	130,621	4,694	15,433	663
\$100 to \$199	850,191	124,665	786,472	115,432	55,245	8,027	8,474	1,206
\$200 to \$299	689,631	171,149	646,482	160,481	38,376	9,494	4,773	1,174
\$300 to \$399	648,867	226,023	613,481	213,764	31,401	10,881	3,985	1,378
\$400 to \$499	607,981	272,884	582,768	261,600	22,326	9,903	2,887	1,291
\$500 to \$599	596,042	326,944	574,567	315,185	19,240	10,540	2,235	1,218
\$600 to \$699	599,348	388,311	581,227	376,590	16,273	10,527	1,848	1,194
\$700 to \$799	578,847	433,427	566,561	424,302	10,778	7,999	1,508	1,126
\$800 to \$899	470,081	398,304	464,280	393,407	4,707	3,972	1,094	924
\$900 to \$999	381,868	361,047	378,672	358,036	2,472	2,329	724	682
\$1,000 to \$1,499	850,585	1,010,705	846,831	1,006,389	2,887	3,307	867	1,009
\$1,500 to \$1,999	198,403	334,186	197,968	333,460	314	520	121	206
\$2,000 to \$2,499	49,342	108,361	49,257	108,176	56	122	29	64
\$2,500 to \$2,999	17,371	47,002	17,319	46,863	30	80	22	60
\$3,000 and over	21,073	67,235	21,041	67,119	23	84	9	32

¹ See footnote 1, table 6, p. 72.

Table 9.—Old-age insurance: Total number of male and female employees and total taxable wages, by race and by States, 1937¹

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Total		White		Negro		Other races	
	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages
Total.....	30,157,694	\$26,825,366	27,865,985	\$25,840,865	2,035,949	\$853,794	255,760	\$130,706
Alabama.....	375,681	230,986	257,261	185,361	118,209	45,576	121	49
Arizona.....	95,398	71,673	83,691	64,040	2,885	1,067	8,822	6,565
Arkansas.....	172,383	89,680	134,185	78,710	38,111	10,929	87	41
California.....	1,860,464	1,696,166	1,765,106	1,646,844	20,737	10,582	74,621	38,729
Colorado.....	231,142	172,686	225,667	169,537	2,852	1,387	2,653	1,762
Connecticut.....	578,451	574,872	569,680	569,141	8,354	5,418	417	314
Delaware.....	72,443	63,002	61,910	59,468	10,480	3,514	47	20
District of Columbia.....	183,094	163,152	142,853	143,368	39,940	19,601	301	132
Florida.....	403,715	211,267	289,904	183,913	113,579	27,276	232	78
Georgia.....	492,172	276,415	371,391	248,368	120,683	28,004	98	44
Idaho.....	92,532	59,674	91,037	59,511	172	57	423	107
Illinois.....	2,244,012	2,310,186	2,138,173	2,244,191	98,130	59,856	7,709	6,140
Indiana.....	826,172	749,145	791,874	725,288	32,237	21,595	2,161	2,262
Iowa.....	376,505	272,831	371,296	270,116	4,377	2,371	532	344
Kansas.....	277,188	194,702	266,314	189,249	9,364	4,534	1,510	919
Kentucky.....	374,360	256,504	329,755	238,890	44,550	17,547	85	66
Louisiana.....	373,978	239,112	259,304	204,035	114,326	34,929	348	148
Maine.....	217,410	143,962	216,678	143,748	389	164	343	81
Maryland.....	456,657	381,336	384,201	348,527	72,276	32,690	180	119
Massachusetts.....	1,333,082	1,243,475	1,320,718	1,236,012	11,252	6,781	1,112	682
Michigan.....	1,545,163	1,703,428	1,479,824	1,648,242	61,505	52,078	3,834	3,106
Minnesota.....	491,199	414,852	487,859	413,219	2,107	1,141	1,233	492
Mississippi.....	196,628	81,179	117,953	63,467	78,516	17,686	159	26
Missouri.....	768,349	641,648	719,867	618,594	47,450	22,442	1,032	612
Montana.....	100,248	85,435	99,129	84,821	590	140	829	474
Nebraska.....	185,103	127,478	180,689	125,341	3,949	1,894	465	242
Nevada.....	30,623	26,135	29,718	25,552	217	97	688	486
New Hampshire.....	136,114	101,407	133,718	101,250	347	134	49	22
New Jersey.....	1,154,758	1,146,265	1,094,307	1,113,877	59,570	31,736	881	653
New Mexico.....	64,533	43,658	60,074	41,349	995	386	3,464	1,952
New York.....	4,055,650	4,225,043	3,931,487	4,148,051	114,047	60,817	10,116	7,174
North Carolina.....	608,605	350,294	465,892	311,244	142,349	38,957	364	94
North Dakota.....	55,546	33,999	55,361	33,938	45	14	140	48
Ohio.....	1,901,938	1,948,946	1,821,523	1,897,316	78,999	50,463	1,436	1,167
Oklahoma.....	322,144	245,179	302,788	239,410	16,587	4,595	2,769	1,174
Oregon.....	257,147	205,548	254,930	204,377	386	199	1,831	972
Pennsylvania.....	2,708,999	2,650,667	2,605,833	2,580,895	101,560	68,397	1,006	1,575
Rhode Island.....	240,674	210,131	238,601	209,019	1,699	867	374	244
South Carolina.....	313,236	162,111	226,431	143,317	86,726	18,765	79	29
South Dakota.....	63,400	39,903	63,081	39,802	108	42	211	89
Tennessee.....	470,893	286,398	380,610	258,261	90,197	28,110	86	27
Texas.....	1,129,977	777,706	970,799	725,342	133,824	43,255	25,354	9,109
Utah.....	105,308	81,733	104,372	80,954	281	103	655	677
Vermont.....	74,735	54,941	74,508	54,842	196	78	31	20
Virginia.....	456,423	302,421	342,539	263,975	113,708	38,368	178	79
Washington.....	424,278	368,562	418,504	364,080	1,245	640	4,529	2,943
West Virginia.....	405,115	366,596	372,401	339,477	32,564	26,981	150	138
Wisconsin.....	669,723	621,584	665,851	618,767	3,166	2,879	706	438
Wyoming.....	50,598	39,575	49,927	39,231	241	131	430	213
Alaska.....	32,196	27,251	23,837	23,845	12	6	8,327	3,401
Hawaii.....	101,730	54,436	19,654	19,792	94	43	81,982	34,602

¹ See footnote 1, table 6, p. 72.

Table 10.—Old-age insurance: Number of male employees and total taxable wages, by race and by States, 1937¹

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Total		White		Negro		Other races	
	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages
Total.....	21,906,658	\$22,489,921	19,993,707	\$21,600,247	1,701,200	\$771,224	211,751	\$118,450
Alabama.....	299,772	202,306	191,668	158,518	107,088	43,740	116	48
Arizona.....	79,232	65,064	68,488	57,759	2,656	1,014	8,088	6,290
Arkansas.....	139,249	79,562	104,034	69,159	35,138	10,364	77	39
California.....	1,328,101	1,409,470	1,251,148	1,366,697	16,726	9,131	60,227	33,642
Colorado.....	172,031	147,544	167,322	144,607	2,243	1,217	2,466	1,719
Connecticut.....	397,814	464,386	390,254	459,124	7,186	4,967	374	294
Delaware.....	51,758	53,418	44,054	50,169	7,665	3,230	39	30
District of Columbia.....	125,662	129,306	93,016	112,425	32,358	16,703	288	177
Florida.....	302,198	178,148	204,735	153,193	97,249	24,883	214	73
Georgia.....	341,896	220,178	246,595	195,819	95,215	24,319	86	40
Idaho.....	72,998	53,388	72,443	53,236	155	53	400	90
Illinois.....	1,591,749	1,926,374	1,510,982	1,869,129	73,489	51,288	7,278	5,960
Indiana.....	611,030	650,477	580,552	627,736	28,348	20,495	2,130	2,346
Iowa.....	272,600	230,160	268,473	227,664	3,645	2,164	482	332
Kansas.....	213,996	171,081	204,196	165,919	8,424	4,265	1,376	896
Kentucky.....	294,028	224,037	256,654	207,682	37,258	16,296	76	58
Louisiana.....	300,675	211,275	199,013	178,533	101,349	32,600	313	143
Maine.....	151,421	116,797	150,801	116,587	301	136	319	74
Maryland.....	322,518	319,507	264,627	288,964	57,720	30,427	171	116
Massachusetts.....	888,138	983,904	878,004	977,304	9,176	5,986	978	615
Michigan.....	1,197,641	1,595,664	1,138,599	1,452,865	55,507	49,794	3,535	3,095
Minnesota.....	347,856	342,721	345,023	341,289	1,665	962	1,168	471
Mississippi.....	157,985	69,774	85,137	52,848	72,098	16,901	150	25
Missouri.....	629,765	521,208	490,423	500,981	38,431	19,660	911	598
Montana.....	81,034	76,740	79,985	76,146	254	127	795	467
Nebraska.....	133,553	105,209	129,897	103,290	3,214	1,681	442	238
Nevada.....	25,742	23,748	24,914	23,196	194	84	644	468
New Hampshire.....	92,916	80,345	92,634	80,221	244	106	38	18
New Jersey.....	818,471	951,400	767,564	921,894	50,986	28,878	827	628
New Mexico.....	54,175	40,034	50,034	37,822	893	335	3,248	1,877
New York.....	2,769,901	3,355,538	2,674,105	3,290,899	87,143	58,135	8,653	6,804
North Carolina.....	408,904	270,161	305,411	239,607	103,139	30,464	354	99
North Dakota.....	40,994	28,415	40,837	28,359	41	12	116	43
Ohio.....	1,417,458	1,683,547	1,346,969	1,635,317	69,127	47,097	1,362	1,133
Oklahoma.....	255,107	217,785	238,337	212,496	14,521	4,250	2,249	1,040
Oregon.....	191,524	179,392	189,554	175,313	301	161	1,669	918
Pennsylvania.....	1,995,358	2,280,606	1,908,378	2,216,694	85,465	62,573	1,515	1,339
Rhode Island.....	151,554	161,040	149,734	160,031	1,475	777	345	232
South Carolina.....	229,694	130,387	152,550	112,812	76,980	17,547	74	27
South Dakota.....	47,703	33,980	47,431	33,896	82	34	190	50
Tennessee.....	341,405	236,609	260,867	211,206	74,461	25,379	77	35
Texas.....	886,910	688,372	745,936	639,609	119,597	40,448	21,377	8,315
Utah.....	78,034	71,852	77,191	71,098	225	89	618	665
Vermont.....	55,064	46,473	54,894	46,390	141	63	29	30
Virginia.....	334,192	254,670	248,335	221,771	85,692	32,824	165	75
Washington.....	319,218	319,271	314,463	316,049	1,054	572	3,701	2,650
West Virginia.....	342,192	337,570	310,807	311,110	31,237	26,622	148	137
Wisconsin.....	497,784	533,734	494,463	531,119	2,732	2,208	569	408
Wyoming.....	41,373	36,382	40,741	36,050	213	122	419	210
Alaska.....	28,275	25,927	20,913	22,672	9	5	7,353	3,250
Hawaii.....	78,080	47,684	14,492	16,973	76	38	63,612	30,673

¹ Excludes 76,051 male employees holding railroad retirement account numbers whose taxable wages totaled \$17,097,292. See also footnote 1, table 6, p. 72.

Table 11.—Old-age insurance: Number of female employees and total taxable wages, by race and by States, 1937¹

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Total		White		Negro		Other races	
	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages
Total.....	8,251,036	\$4,335,445	7,872,278	\$4,240,618	334,749	\$82,570	44,009	\$12,258
Alabama.....	75,909	28,681	65,593	26,843	10,311	1,837	5	1
Arizona.....	16,166	6,609	15,203	6,281	229	53	734	275
Arkansas.....	33,134	10,118	30,151	9,551	2,973	565	10	2
California.....	532,363	286,696	513,958	280,146	4,011	1,452	14,394	5,097
Colorado.....	59,111	25,142	58,345	24,930	609	170	157	43
Connecticut.....	180,637	110,486	179,426	110,016	1,168	450	43	20
Delaware.....	20,685	9,584	17,856	9,299	2,821	284	8	1
District of Columbia.....	57,432	33,845	49,837	30,943	7,582	2,897	13	5
Florida.....	101,517	33,119	85,169	30,720	16,330	2,393	18	5
Georgia.....	150,276	56,237	124,796	52,549	25,488	3,685	12	3
Idaho.....	19,534	6,286	19,494	6,275	17	3	23	8
Illinois.....	652,263	383,812	627,191	375,065	24,641	8,568	431	179
Indiana.....	215,242	98,668	211,322	97,552	3,889	1,100	31	16
Iowa.....	103,605	42,672	102,523	42,452	732	207	50	12
Kansas.....	63,192	23,621	62,118	23,329	940	269	134	22
Kentucky.....	80,332	32,467	75,071	31,208	7,252	1,251	9	8
Louisiana.....	73,303	27,836	69,291	25,502	12,977	2,329	35	5
Maine.....	65,989	27,195	65,877	27,161	47	88	24	7
Maryland.....	134,139	61,829	119,374	59,563	14,556	2,263	9	2
Massachusetts.....	444,924	259,571	442,714	258,708	2,076	795	134	67
Michigan.....	347,522	197,764	341,225	195,377	5,998	2,285	299	102
Minnesota.....	143,343	72,131	142,836	71,931	442	179	65	21
Mississippi.....	38,643	11,404	32,816	10,618	5,818	784	9	2
Missouri.....	238,584	120,440	229,444	117,613	9,019	2,782	121	45
Montana.....	19,214	8,695	19,144	8,675	36	13	34	7
Nebraska.....	51,550	22,269	50,792	22,051	735	213	23	5
Nevada.....	4,881	2,387	4,804	2,356	33	13	44	18
New Hampshire.....	43,198	21,062	43,084	21,029	103	29	11	4
New Jersey.....	336,287	194,865	326,743	191,982	9,490	2,858	54	25
New Mexico.....	10,358	3,624	10,040	3,527	102	22	216	74
New York.....	1,285,749	869,505	1,257,382	857,152	26,904	11,682	1,463	671
North Carolina.....	199,701	80,133	160,481	71,637	39,210	8,493	10	4
North Dakota.....	14,582	5,584	14,524	5,578	4	4	24	4
Ohio.....	484,500	265,399	474,554	261,999	9,872	3,367	74	34
Oklahoma.....	67,037	27,394	64,451	26,915	2,066	345	530	134
Oregon.....	65,623	29,156	65,376	29,085	85	38	162	54
Pennsylvania.....	713,641	370,061	697,455	364,201	16,095	5,823	91	37
Rhode Island.....	89,120	49,091	88,867	48,988	224	91	29	12
South Carolina.....	83,632	31,724	73,881	30,505	9,746	1,217	5	2
South Dakota.....	15,697	5,923	15,650	5,906	36	8	21	8
Tennessee.....	129,488	49,789	113,743	47,056	15,736	2,731	9	2
Texas.....	243,067	89,334	224,863	85,733	14,227	2,808	3,977	793
Utah.....	27,274	9,881	27,181	9,856	56	14	37	12
Vermont.....	19,671	8,467	19,614	8,451	55	16	2	1
Virginia.....	122,233	47,752	94,204	42,204	28,016	5,545	13	3
Washington.....	105,060	49,291	104,041	48,931	191	68	828	292
West Virginia.....	62,923	28,726	61,594	28,367	1,327	359	2	(?)
Wisconsin.....	171,939	87,850	171,388	87,647	414	171	137	32
Wyoming.....	9,225	3,194	9,186	3,180	28	10	11	4
Alaska.....	3,921	1,324	2,944	1,173	3	1	974	151
Hawaii.....	23,650	6,752	5,162	2,818	18	5	18,470	3,929

¹ Excludes 1,477 female employees holding railroad retirement account numbers whose taxable wages totaled \$336,069. See also footnote 1, table 6, p. 72.

² Less than \$500.

Table 12.—Old-age insurance: Total number of employees and total taxable wages, by age groups and by States, 1937¹

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	All ages			Under 15 years			15 to 19 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years			35 to 39 years		
	Number of employees	Amount of wages		Number of employees	Amount of wages		Number of employees	Amount of wages		Number of employees	Amount of wages		Number of employees	Amount of wages		Number of employees	Amount of wages		Number of employees	Amount of wages	
Total	30,157,604	\$26,825,366		46,797	\$2,241		2,747,188	\$723,847		5,674,963	\$3,301,115		4,983,478	\$4,192,153		4,077,789	\$4,255,582		3,391,874	\$3,848,601	
Alabama	375,681	230,966		501	6,396		33,994	6,396		75,358	30,410		70,031	39,765		56,494	40,996		44,401	35,229	
Arizona	95,308	71,673		500	1,786		18,446	1,786		18,446	10,000		17,120	13,033		13,705	12,575		10,704	10,505	
Arkansas	172,383	89,680		403	2,005		33,570	2,005		33,570	10,551		31,933	15,753		25,845	16,366		19,800	13,911	
California	1,860,464	1,696,166		6,171	32,917		130,609	32,917		321,597	191,429		308,269	298,789		259,237	279,351		222,367	255,841	
Colorado	231,142	172,686		32	4,703		43,490	4,703		43,490	20,677		38,095	27,395		30,548	26,964		24,572	25,596	
Connecticut	578,431	574,872		380	20,240		112,154	20,240		112,154	77,813		87,090	84,327		66,064	78,860		57,518	71,406	
Delaware	72,443	63,002		97	7,890		13,196	7,890		13,196	7,477		11,352	6,344		9,345	9,571		7,959	8,933	
District of Columbia	183,094	163,152		24	4,730		35,723	4,730		35,723	19,985		35,061	26,367		28,429	29,753		21,535	24,364	
Florida	403,715	211,267		51	30,519		73,965	30,519		73,965	25,415		69,114	34,431		57,009	36,726		46,458	33,009	
Georgia	492,172	276,415		1,825	61,645		95,258	61,645		95,258	37,193		86,046	40,332		73,943	49,373		56,129	40,508	
Idaho	92,332	59,674		321	1,712		18,123	1,712		18,123	8,144		15,784	10,448		11,776	9,459		8,964	7,719	
Illinois	2,244,012	2,310,186		2,665	60,463		415,818	60,463		415,818	279,751		339,791	316,171		308,223	372,518		254,340	326,832	
Indiana	826,272	749,145		611	19,434		15,674	19,434		15,674	14,619		14,619	122,278		113,566	122,091		88,471	103,809	
Iowa	376,205	272,831		829	7,343		72,219	7,343		72,219	32,896		41,616	43,665		48,583	43,209		39,583	38,164	
Kansas	277,188	194,702		35	38,371		52,632	38,371		52,632	22,279		46,727	32,402		38,348	31,375		30,583	29,781	
Kentucky	374,300	256,504		245	31,259		67,713	31,259		67,713	28,730		65,558	42,702		51,375	42,006		44,726	39,293	
Louisiana	373,978	239,112		956	6,088		69,117	6,088		69,117	28,730		65,558	42,702		51,375	42,006		44,726	39,293	
Maine	217,410	143,992		89	22,518		16,474	22,518		16,474	31,799		31,799	20,430		26,955	20,022		23,484	10,700	
Maryland	450,457	381,336		540	1,960		87,429	1,960		87,429	52,169		73,777	174,040		164,110	176,209		51,405	52,643	
Massachusetts	1,333,082	1,243,475		1,940	123,369		239,469	123,369		239,469	145,634		196,835	174,040		164,110	176,209		51,405	52,643	
Michigan	1,548,163	1,703,428		1,724	131,956		295,241	131,956		295,241	233,404		247,471	294,142		215,838	275,765		192,261	250,393	
Minnesota	491,190	414,852		916	46,210		90,278	46,210		90,278	37,750		61,682	64,141		63,277	63,218		52,060	57,141	
Mississippi	190,628	81,179		33	20,908		20,908	20,908		20,908	10,402		37,791	15,218		28,446	15,060		20,925	12,068	
Missouri	768,340	641,648		908	17,498		135,966	17,498		135,966	71,871		130,480	100,323		112,210	107,328		88,353	93,768	
Montana	100,248	85,435		268	8,992		18,473	8,992		18,473	10,766		15,144	13,293		13,310	13,328		10,512	11,037	
Nebraska	185,103	127,478		498	3,173		35,633	3,173		35,633	14,766		31,103	29,440		24,313	29,378		19,466	18,060	
Nevada	30,623	26,135		87	3,628		5,031	3,628		5,031	4,633		4,633	20,440		3,928	4,313		3,301	3,568	
New Hampshire	136,114	101,407		147	3,514		23,179	3,514		23,179	12,061		19,782	14,487		15,581	14,511		14,310	13,832	
New Jersey	1,154,758	1,146,265		878	29,864		223,479	29,864		223,479	149,565		179,569	173,670		145,037	173,670		124,798	138,457	
New Mexico	64,533	43,658		156	1,158		13,335	1,158		13,335	6,130		12,183	8,463		9,339	7,989		6,956	6,314	
New York	4,055,650	4,225,043		1,428	103,967		730,726	103,967		730,726	473,131		646,643	633,717		541,665	662,645		470,731	624,380	
North Carolina	608,605	350,294		503	10,132		133,014	10,132		133,014	56,055		117,711	68,250		86,684	69,524		66,343	49,623	
North Dakota	55,546	33,999		4	8,245		11,800	8,245		11,800	4,203		10,107	5,807		7,661	5,624		5,726	4,668	
Ohio	1,801,958	1,948,946		2,124	46,105		261,605	46,105		261,605	245,879		304,814	294,646		211,849	245,879		222,343	283,754	
Oklahoma	322,144	245,179		639	28,619		88,553	28,619		88,553	35,230		57,646	40,818		50,464	46,449		49,696	41,287	
Oregon	257,147	205,548		373	19,882		42,373	19,882		42,373	23,233		42,164	31,765		33,281	31,355		28,173	31,975	
Pennsylvania	2,708,999	2,650,667		1,695	74,750		634,918	74,750		634,918	339,763		432,368	405,363		344,462	393,077		285,112	351,220	
Rhode Island	240,674	210,131		21	25,887		44,069	25,887		44,069	26,624		36,919	30,343		29,704	29,136		25,431	27,769	
South Carolina	313,236	162,111		1,190	42,925		69,223	42,925		69,223	25,942		57,430	31,090		41,371	29,920		30,640	21,491	
South Dakota	63,400	39,903		6	6,401		12,624	6,401		12,624	4,824		10,780	6,724		8,447	6,757		6,700	5,827	
Tennessee	470,893	296,308		764	44,012		92,039	44,012		92,039	38,352		88,693	52,925		70,503	51,846		53,535	42,390	
Texas	1,120,977	777,706		4,898	18,067		115,299	18,067		115,299	91,381		207,153	130,066		172,654	149,528		136,249	127,583	
Utah	105,308	81,733		241	7,932		13,190	7,932		13,190	6,232		11,216	13,337		13,243	12,880		10,664	11,378	
Vermont	74,735	54,941		9	1,099		1,099	1,099		1,099	1,216		1,216	8,099		9,447	8,340		7,501	7,501	
Virginia	456,425	302,421		612	20,485		48,250	20,485		48,250	41,173		83,907	55,011		63,489	50,619		50,582	43,470	
Washington	424,278	398,562		1,297	31,725		74,637	31,725		74,637	40,856		67,330	55,211		68,082	56,619		46,778	51,102	
West Virginia	405,115	396,596		1,192	13,475		76,924	13,475		76,924	48,570		68,429	59,430		66,563	59,350		47,463	53,829	
Wisconsin	680,723	621,854		1,333	51,879		130,810	51,879		130,810	78,431		109,748	96,515		91,746	99,305		74,697	89,202	
Wyoming	50,598	39,575		1,109	4,661		9,703	4,661		9,703	4,913		8,371	6,538		6,570	6,418		5,454	5,784	
Alaska	32,196	27,251		241	2,322		4,526	2,322		4,526	2,743		5,054	4,084		4,206	3,730		3,818	3,638	
Hawaii	101,750	54,436		316	18,708		20,459	18,708		20,459	8,466		18,531	9,619		12,761	8,753		10,312	7,619	

¹ See footnotes on table 6, p. 72.

Table 12.—Old-age insurance: Total number of employees and total taxable wages, by age groups and by States, 1937—Continued

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 years and over	
	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages
Total	2,840,780	3,406,726	2,360,775	2,841,658	1,726,874	2,032,513	1,198,346	1,343,756	719,368	781,128	106,402	70,617	7,708	2,197
Alabama	30,712	26,814	23,750	21,287	16,387	14,429	11,040	9,764	5,915	4,959	1,184	523	175	34
Arizona	7,517	7,810	6,045	4,532	4,382	2,819	2,980	2,819	1,377	1,509	247	136	25	3
Arkansas	14,500	17,860	11,962	8,573	7,912	5,873	3,569	3,710	3,166	2,166	453	209	35	3
California	181,500	217,924	131,140	183,353	112,789	131,029	73,597	86,674	43,960	48,566	5,517	3,929	516	115
Colorado	30,248	37,991	24,071	33,733	13,768	13,768	8,733	8,733	5,813	5,813	823	453	71	18
Connecticut	56,669	71,868	40,071	54,573	36,305	47,026	26,283	32,584	16,727	20,709	2,788	2,053	204	89
Delaware	6,843	8,226	5,691	6,915	4,821	5,821	3,884	4,584	2,623	3,123	388	318	18	1
District of Columbia	15,403	18,752	11,926	15,098	8,198	10,071	5,658	7,601	3,323	4,256	1,200	833	34	10
Florida	33,266	35,607	26,452	20,650	18,128	13,764	12,520	8,876	7,724	5,102	1,366	496	24	2
Georgia	38,497	31,009	28,383	23,393	19,753	16,385	13,432	10,798	7,407	5,877	1,366	649	80	9
Idaho	7,479	6,531	5,888	4,587	3,355	3,113	3,378	3,113	2,188	1,787	319	152	37	6
Illinois	220,689	267,828	186,941	254,238	138,333	183,030	91,376	117,533	53,821	65,482	6,931	5,517	230	91
Indiana	80,237	93,801	65,201	77,124	48,044	54,986	34,215	35,841	20,967	21,286	3,862	2,791	601	192
Iowa	33,859	33,946	29,847	29,397	22,344	21,155	15,750	13,844	10,265	8,456	1,917	701	164	28
Kansas	24,327	24,425	20,246	19,613	14,633	13,492	10,109	8,612	6,353	5,224	917	442	98	21
Kentucky	34,711	31,864	28,642	25,401	19,305	17,423	13,623	11,616	8,246	6,988	1,525	742	213	44
Louisiana	32,951	30,294	24,868	22,271	16,511	14,670	11,147	9,065	6,005	5,071	1,187	588	134	33
Maine	20,342	17,823	14,898	15,453	14,486	12,386	11,223	9,278	7,668	6,234	1,325	585	158	33
Maryland	41,263	46,385	33,204	37,231	24,391	26,735	17,121	17,674	11,056	10,859	1,595	921	148	26
Massachusetts	130,368	160,003	115,450	143,472	86,857	103,846	65,201	78,370	43,169	50,861	7,457	5,268	652	264
Michigan	157,164	228,048	128,658	179,482	87,543	117,620	55,441	69,354	30,128	35,191	3,961	2,948	168	68
Minnesota	44,944	53,022	30,443	46,352	30,117	34,358	19,964	21,578	11,964	12,643	1,749	1,083	154	35
Mississippi	14,352	8,899	10,405	6,745	6,982	4,570	5,129	3,259	2,669	1,672	632	201	107	20
Missouri	71,532	80,905	58,875	67,001	43,371	48,122	30,766	32,601	18,878	19,618	2,636	1,680	102	12
Montana	8,579	9,706	8,554	9,689	7,277	8,074	4,700	5,023	2,706	2,904	329	217	19	6
Nebraska	16,317	15,951	14,005	13,683	10,646	10,646	7,284	6,611	4,365	3,899	523	299	34	11
Nevada	2,904	3,086	2,541	2,668	2,027	2,089	1,467	1,499	867	848	96	56	12	3
New Hampshire	13,582	13,270	11,609	11,068	8,822	8,141	6,614	5,912	4,531	3,958	816	308	93	3
New Jersey	112,840	147,878	94,405	123,270	67,871	87,243	46,804	56,154	27,570	32,987	4,031	3,026	277	85
New Mexico	5,103	4,851	4,054	3,835	2,638	2,384	1,605	1,443	1,009	909	147	70	10	4
New York	412,438	559,764	342,067	465,849	252,226	335,326	172,204	219,387	106,264	130,192	14,834	11,838	929	338
North Carolina	45,428	36,850	32,400	26,617	22,013	17,576	14,940	11,356	8,267	6,197	1,394	606	143	28
North Dakota	4,563	4,167	3,831	3,540	2,906	2,555	1,940	1,618	1,140	930	128	62	8	1
Ohio	187,638	251,530	159,761	215,544	117,816	155,658	83,354	105,022	50,472	60,301	6,590	4,886	173	55
Oklahoma	30,464	33,541	22,606	24,236	14,800	15,022	9,533	8,936	5,352	4,642	803	441	59	10
Oregon	24,152	25,463	21,885	23,058	17,201	17,992	11,860	11,861	6,609	6,244	944	528	71	10
Pennsylvania	259,694	332,929	223,377	299,333	170,809	216,479	121,305	148,189	77,736	90,550	11,564	7,970	600	188
Rhode Island	23,300	26,599	19,452	22,362	14,690	16,947	10,770	12,369	7,071	8,138	1,255	833	122	47
South Carolina	22,298	16,539	16,563	12,904	11,346	8,648	7,824	5,911	4,178	3,075	772	308	77	13
South Dakota	5,435	4,725	4,700	4,188	3,412	2,805	2,356	1,821	1,371	1,098	178	82	25	2
Tennessee	38,625	31,934	28,370	24,558	19,786	16,790	14,205	11,978	7,771	6,312	1,365	610	160	26
Texas	99,255	97,518	72,816	69,634	46,966	43,216	30,965	25,649	16,454	13,884	2,746	1,253	269	59
Utah	8,591	6,502	7,320	5,374	4,637	3,948	3,068	3,068	2,194	2,300	266	164	22	8
Vermont	6,757	6,668	5,826	5,968	4,649	4,473	3,748	3,453	2,501	2,222	384	185	38	8
Virginia	37,033	34,569	28,918	27,015	20,245	18,501	14,420	12,944	8,767	7,848	1,491	771	114	16
Washington	39,435	44,953	30,904	42,216	30,067	34,410	20,564	22,352	11,953	11,953	1,614	1,308	92	25
West Virginia	38,798	46,066	31,411	36,793	22,791	25,774	15,128	16,380	8,862	8,729	1,253	759	72	18
Wisconsin	63,537	79,163	53,678	65,678	40,478	48,205	27,326	31,301	17,093	18,653	2,266	1,615	76	19
Wyoming	4,705	5,080	4,011	4,374	2,749	2,812	1,637	1,614	1,014	876	119	57	13	4
Alaska	3,023	3,232	2,983	3,283	2,803	2,989	1,992	1,892	1,008	998	105	77	10	2
Hawaii	6,494	5,450	5,442	4,569	3,638	3,025	2,560	2,035	1,538	1,376	177	79	0	0

1 See footnotes on table 6, p. 72.

Table 13.—Old-age insurance: Total number of employees and total taxable wages, by intervals of earnings and by States, 1937¹

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Total			\$1 to \$99			\$100 to \$199			\$200 to \$299			\$300 to \$399			\$400 to \$499			\$500 to \$599			\$600 to \$699			\$700 to \$799		
	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages	Number of em- ployees	Amount of wages			
Total.....	30,157,694	\$26,825,366	4,412,090	\$170,762	2,248,961	\$330,018	1,801,661	\$446,532	1,642,580	\$572,185	1,545,237	\$903,815	1,521,163	\$934,117	1,539,184	\$907,468	1,538,486	\$1,162,842									
Alabama.....	375,681	230,986	78,219	2,848	37,934	5,570	29,968	7,424	28,779	9,327	25,165	11,301	25,244	13,864	25,799	16,702	21,868	16,367									
Arizona.....	95,398	71,673	20,073	744	9,314	1,363	6,859	1,694	8,576	1,940	2,223	2,223	4,456	2,448	4,265	4,265	3,917	2,932									
Arkansas.....	172,383	99,680	49,532	1,744	20,086	2,944	14,823	3,658	12,696	4,403	10,823	4,058	8,058	4,320	7,389	6,059	7,763	5,700									
California.....	1,860,494	1,096,166	291,927	11,168	148,170	21,744	116,932	28,941	99,475	40,968	80,258	43,989	76,706	48,685	75,964	65,939	7,780	66,930									
Colorado.....	231,142	172,686	46,555	1,765	21,662	3,171	17,270	4,285	14,186	4,922	11,926	5,349	10,786	6,915	10,403	6,733	10,900	7,880									
Connecticut.....	578,451	374,872	51,752	1,983	28,746	4,035	26,137	6,376	26,812	9,273	11,926	5,349	10,786	6,915	10,403	6,733	10,900	7,880									
Delaware.....	72,443	574,002	13,732	531	28,625	4,831	1,651	2,057	3,779	3,819	3,339	1,496	3,122	1,711	3,226	2,090	2,466	2,466									
District of Columbia.....	183,094	163,152	27,416	1,088	14,157	2,083	10,949	3,779	3,819	3,339	1,496	3,122	1,711	3,226	2,090	2,466	2,466	2,466									
Florida.....	403,715	211,267	120,338	4,896	51,268	7,639	35,489	8,850	29,573	10,349	24,694	11,119	9,600	6,203	9,439	6,112	7,274	7,274									
Georgia.....	492,172	276,415	121,515	4,225	53,003	7,637	40,938	10,902	37,498	12,969	33,746	15,108	33,728	18,465	32,319	20,963	25,490	19,021									
Idaho.....	92,532	59,674	22,843	865	10,179	1,488	7,432	1,840	5,739	1,901	4,676	2,095	4,187	2,294	4,127	2,666	2,666	2,666									
Illinois.....	2,244,012	2,310,186	236,516	9,849	138,059	20,302	116,839	28,913	105,091	37,098	106,618	47,883	38,285	25,991	38,285	25,991	38,285	38,285									
Indiana.....	826,272	749,145	116,629	4,675	68,176	8,439	46,151	11,444	41,644	14,338	39,133	17,884	12,964	10,801	18,946	7,709	11,595	11,595									
Iowa.....	376,205	272,831	74,198	2,907	35,296	5,155	26,293	6,501	23,110	8,042	14,102	6,332	12,964	7,099	11,596	7,709	11,596	11,596									
Kansas.....	277,188	194,702	64,622	2,394	27,146	3,932	24,834	4,154	23,110	8,042	14,102	6,332	12,964	7,099	11,596	7,709	11,596	11,596									
Kentucky.....	374,300	256,604	78,856	2,852	33,143	4,934	24,834	4,154	23,110	8,042	14,102	6,332	12,964	7,099	11,596	7,709	11,596	11,596									
Louisiana.....	373,978	239,112	91,252	3,295	40,400	5,868	29,615	7,321	26,599	9,017	22,807	10,229	26,114	11,018	20,046	12,936	17,355	12,936									
Maine.....	217,410	143,992	40,532	1,665	22,930	3,382	16,498	4,728	13,951	4,861	12,942	6,817	12,655	6,946	13,055	8,475	13,356	13,356									
Maryland.....	456,657	351,336	70,396	2,872	35,246	4,163	29,615	7,223	26,909	9,407	25,207	11,314	12,655	6,946	13,055	8,475	13,356	13,356									
Massachusetts.....	1,333,082	1,243,476	133,947	5,383	79,879	11,807	70,653	17,560	71,370	24,943	32,302	32,700	77,681	42,674	82,456	53,572	88,153	88,153									
Michigan.....	1,545,163	1,703,428	149,407	6,121	87,883	12,937	70,730	17,516	63,134	22,006	58,580	26,308	57,617	31,629	58,047	37,683	60,760	60,760									
Minnesota.....	491,190	414,852	80,414	3,232	39,899	5,835	30,153	7,438	28,646	9,378	24,292	10,801	12,743	12,743	12,743	12,743	12,743	12,743									
Mississippi.....	196,628	179,731	73,151	3,179	35,014	5,790	17,461	4,111	18,476	6,071	13,352	6,014	4,510	4,510	4,510	4,510	4,510	4,510									
Missouri.....	708,349	641,648	118,105	4,475	58,724	8,476	47,621	11,808	40,771	15,352	42,955	19,321	42,303	23,204	41,238	26,714	43,217	43,217									
Montana.....	100,248	85,435	17,659	759	8,724	1,306	6,513	1,636	8,849	2,902	6,014	2,852	4,510	4,510	4,510	4,510	4,510	4,510									
Nebraska.....	185,103	127,478	42,627	1,550	17,888	2,610	13,883	3,636	10,927	3,796	5,715	4,357	8,646	4,747	8,665	5,601	8,835	8,835									
Nevada.....	30,623	26,135	5,235	1,210	12,846	2,016	9,024	2,240	8,590	2,890	1,651	1,514	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,368									
New Hampshire.....	136,114	101,407	18,710	751	11,381	1,696	9,024	2,240	8,590	2,890	1,651	1,514	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,368									
New Jersey.....	1,154,758	1,146,265	108,844	4,676	73,575	10,832	63,417	15,747	62,251	21,733	69,638	26,546	62,350	34,246	62,764	40,720	64,870	64,870									
New Mexico.....	64,533	43,658	15,545	5,578	6,837	1,098	5,998	1,276	4,112	1,439	3,378	1,514	3,075	1,685	2,766	1,806	2,551	2,551									
New York.....	4,055,650	4,225,043	395,719	16,400	248,599	36,633	215,657	53,592	207,363	72,314	200,629	90,081	203,422	111,545	206,565	133,937	218,176	218,176									
North Carolina.....	608,605	350,294	122,439	4,572	61,117	8,952	47,028	11,691	44,440	15,494	44,334	19,969	50,425	27,751	52,728	34,160	41,662	41,662									
North Dakota.....	55,546	33,999	15,210	832	5,670	816	4,001	987	5,434	1,163	1,897	1,287	2,510	1,356	2,584	1,643	2,376	2,376									
Ohio.....	1,901,958	1,948,946	203,029	8,120	111,598	16,426	91,896	22,777	85,435	29,784	81,710	36,696	84,622	46,431	85,132	57,218	94,421	94,421									
Oklahoma.....	322,144	245,179	76,261	2,665	30,476	4,445	21,395	5,279	17,826	6,129	15,370	8,896	11,453	6,294	11,453	7,784	12,194	12,194									
Oregon.....	257,147	205,548	45,175	1,701	22,754	3,344	17,261	4,274	14,732	5,029	12,636	6,558	11,453	6,294	11,453	7,784	12,194	12,194									
Pennsylvania.....	2,708,999	2,650,667	281,390	10,969	159,415	23,457	138,499	34,381	131,359	45,798	131,281	58,988	134,581	73,811	137,429	89,063	144,973	144,973									
Rhode Island.....	240,674	210,131	22,081	912	15,100	2,237	13,297	3,315	13,579	4,751	14,300	6,451	10,987	5,831	10,987	11,754	14,069	14,069									
South Carolina.....	313,226	162,111	76,267	2,718	32,539	4,743	24,768	6,143	23,035	8,012	22,623	10,146	20,987	13,738	27,030	17,511	19,162	19,162									
South Dakota.....	63,400	39,903	17,279	629	6,994	1,014	4,743	1,135	3,707	1,279	3,084	1,381	2,783	1,622	2,691	1,716	2,468	2,468									
Tennessee.....	470,893	286,398	106,278	3,771	47,662	6,991	38,293	9,482	34,644	12,031	30,557	13,707	27,634	15,156	27,011	18,090	26,431	26,431									
Texas.....	1,129,977	777,706	291,101	9,980	114,423	16,692	82,895	20,441	68,346	23,752	58,899	26,404	51,990	28,466	49,449	32,556	46,347	46,347									
Utah.....	105,308	81,793	22,400	839	9,921	1,448	7,213	1,781	5,933	2,060	5,027	2,253	4,140	2,271	4,231	2,707	4,039	4,039									
Vermont.....	74,735	54,941	12,237	480	7,73																						

Table 13.—Old-age insurance: Total number of employees and total taxable wages, by intervals of earnings and by States, 1937¹—Continued

[Data are preliminary and subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 1, 1939]

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	\$800 to \$900		\$900 to \$1,000		\$1,000 to \$1,499		\$1,500 to \$1,999		\$2,000 to \$2,499		\$2,500 to \$2,999		\$3,000 and over	
	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages	Number of employees	Amount of wages
Total	1,393,962	\$1,182,686	1,335,994	\$1,265,962	5,272,263	\$6,486,143	3,087,185	\$6,306,683	1,334,475	\$2,988,038	604,894	\$1,647,116	879,660	\$2,780,369
Alabama	17,550	14,881	14,817	14,014	39,034	46,965	17,463	30,030	7,456	16,511	3,346	9,127	5,009	16,065
Arizona	3,599	3,051	3,485	3,299	12,827	15,785	8,992	15,568	4,007	15,366	1,375	3,680	1,633	5,218
Arkansas	5,606	4,747	5,020	4,738	13,172	15,927	7,422	12,725	3,007	6,648	1,276	3,468	2,050	6,039
California	78,067	66,805	77,786	73,729	315,523	389,033	209,695	362,214	102,313	225,712	40,480	110,040	56,621	181,497
Colorado	9,424	8,000	9,226	8,739	35,565	43,573	18,261	31,382	7,338	16,708	3,186	8,662	4,924	15,700
Connecticut	35,830	30,302	33,892	32,067	129,159	159,054	65,704	112,606	26,140	58,040	12,164	33,156	16,549	51,977
Delaware	2,880	2,446	3,163	2,996	12,432	15,365	6,168	10,579	2,840	6,296	1,544	4,213	3,049	9,626
District of Columbia	8,509	7,223	8,069	7,067	32,136	33,101	15,861	27,554	8,588	19,012	4,832	13,173	7,013	22,331
Florida	11,460	9,729	10,328	9,073	32,249	39,253	16,284	27,962	7,999	16,803	3,996	9,773	6,140	20,063
Georgia	18,684	15,798	15,206	14,359	40,072	48,334	18,357	31,495	8,728	19,377	4,351	11,860	8,347	26,060
Idaho	3,132	2,659	3,146	2,979	11,762	14,405	6,962	11,966	2,842	6,254	844	2,288	973	3,125
Illinois	109,615	93,076	106,424	100,902	447,287	551,127	264,967	462,530	128,973	292,540	63,032	171,775	89,386	270,471
Indiana	37,988	32,258	38,518	36,530	166,049	204,994	92,503	158,067	38,236	84,303	14,963	39,596	18,746	59,204
Iowa	16,206	13,762	16,117	15,261	58,735	71,763	32,595	45,476	10,986	24,322	4,327	12,291	6,725	21,374
Kansas	10,268	8,717	10,587	10,016	39,522	48,425	21,576	35,653	8,713	19,663	3,323	10,006	4,336	13,111
Kentucky	17,391	14,748	16,641	15,758	56,013	68,072	22,537	37,359	8,713	19,262	3,683	10,006	5,724	18,524
Louisiana	12,502	10,644	11,854	11,186	35,083	43,375	22,297	38,513	11,062	24,746	5,179	12,475	3,014	23,502
Maine	10,896	9,243	9,948	9,427	30,501	36,871	11,373	19,391	5,199	11,890	2,684	6,888	3,601	9,609
Maryland	22,150	18,813	21,801	20,665	76,421	83,357	40,034	68,224	17,890	39,711	8,224	22,373	11,199	33,509
Massachusetts	79,773	67,703	71,297	67,593	251,711	309,061	131,349	225,365	55,977	123,576	26,577	73,262	38,657	121,842
Michigan	62,105	52,767	63,028	59,810	344,072	434,297	202,319	499,337	94,349	208,325	38,163	103,834	44,969	144,991
Minnesota	22,574	19,154	21,871	20,699	86,022	105,962	42,482	68,083	18,157	40,160	10,160	21,664	13,012	40,981
Mississippi	4,155	3,543	3,725	3,531	10,347	12,888	5,942	9,193	2,379	5,259	1,022	2,776	1,896	6,185
Missouri	38,498	32,648	36,909	34,869	127,464	158,389	64,823	111,056	26,035	62,167	12,739	34,699	22,080	68,922
Montana	3,922	3,341	3,827	3,633	14,810	18,335	12,232	19,136	5,042	11,195	1,966	5,318	1,853	6,210
Nebraska	7,456	6,326	7,670	7,431	26,351	32,106	11,613	19,845	4,941	10,954	2,334	6,318	3,833	12,060
Nevada	1,223	1,037	1,068	1,030	3,712	4,438	3,458	5,951	1,846	4,071	539	1,430	3,063	2,288
New Hampshire	8,378	7,108	7,760	7,347	28,751	29,726	8,497	14,459	2,920	6,430	1,301	3,525	1,676	5,351
New Jersey	66,886	48,273	67,754	59,977	227,724	277,025	131,434	226,328	61,478	135,940	29,145	79,283	39,662	125,045
New Mexico	2,119	1,798	2,068	1,976	7,751	9,474	5,080	8,759	2,225	4,682	791	2,170	1,040	3,348
New York	199,744	169,584	190,392	180,392	762,405	938,087	480,702	792,116	224,028	496,931	121,834	332,261	202,576	637,509
North Carolina	24,650	23,110	22,604	21,663	52,212	62,430	19,615	33,594	8,858	19,581	3,970	10,806	7,213	23,400
North Dakota	3,948	3,590	3,725	3,531	10,347	12,888	5,942	9,193	2,379	5,259	1,022	2,776	1,896	6,185
Ohio	88,523	75,421	80,148	75,421	315,523	389,033	209,695	362,214	102,313	225,712	40,480	110,040	56,621	181,497
Oklahoma	10,717	9,096	10,817	10,230	39,814	49,012	34,685	59,431	12,761	28,206	5,027	13,650	7,786	24,797
Oregon	18,732	17,726	18,732	17,726	59,152	73,702	313,798	397,983	134,126	296,484	88,393	159,036	76,715	240,050
Pennsylvania	136,736	117,759	135,590	128,881	591,582	734,702	313,798	537,983	134,126	296,484	88,393	159,036	76,715	240,050
Rhode Island	10,717	9,096	10,817	10,230	39,814	49,012	34,685	59,431	12,761	28,206	5,027	13,650	7,786	24,797
South Carolina	10,633	9,804	9,804	9,270	24,377	29,024	7,995	13,687	3,604	8,159	1,773	4,585	2,778	9,219
South Dakota	2,099	1,780	2,318	2,190	7,871	9,634	3,999	6,865	1,933	4,271	732	1,984	826	2,636
Tennessee	21,285	18,032	18,321	17,313	49,739	60,142	26,669	36,669	9,149	20,295	4,091	11,123	7,437	22,788
Texas	37,523	31,658	33,542	31,542	121,311	148,485	80,211	154,215	40,671	89,927	16,928	46,054	25,113	81,187
Utah	3,620	3,163	3,784	3,585	16,062	20,025	10,545	18,041	4,061	9,626	1,527	4,169	2,166	7,038
Vermont	4,031	3,411	3,867	3,666	11,914	14,463	5,385	9,131	1,940	4,066	880	2,390	1,003	3,160
Virginia	20,889	17,280	19,105	18,089	65,861	67,459	25,248	43,095	10,426	23,068	4,746	12,928	7,813	24,890
Washington	18,390	15,722	17,745	16,745	82,539	101,624	43,784	75,186	19,289	42,620	9,978	18,950	9,657	30,842
West Virginia	19,551	16,608	21,375	20,200	95,727	117,738	43,623	74,351	15,616	34,522	6,048	16,436	7,007	22,530
Wisconsin	32,265	27,407	30,867	29,257	133,764	165,601	82,600	141,459	30,617	67,753	11,839	32,205	16,625	51,959
Wyoming	1,671	1,450	1,605	1,520	7,428	9,319	5,552	9,477	2,352	5,199	683	1,848	886	2,650
Alaska	1,206	1,023	1,014	960	4,105	5,364	3,202	6,556	1,976	4,381	786	2,152	637	2,101
Hawaii	3,264	2,765	2,961	2,804	8,534	10,334	4,001	6,877	1,812	4,036	962	2,619	2,022	6,361

¹ See footnote 1, table 6, p. 72.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS • DIVISION OF OLD-AGE BENEFITS RESEARCH

DURING the past month the Congress has been studying appropriations for the fiscal year 1939-40, together with certain deficiency appropriations which have been recommended for the current fiscal year. In addition, hearings on various proposed legislation concerning general welfare and old-age pensions have been held before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

Appropriations

The Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (H. R. 3743) was signed by the President on March 16, 1939. The total amount appropriated for the

Social Security Board is \$350 million. This amount is slightly higher than the appropriation of \$329.3 million for the current fiscal year. (See table 1.) The largest increase is for grants to States for old-age assistance—an increase of \$11 million over the \$214 million appropriated for the present fiscal year. There is also an increase from \$40 million to \$49 million in the amount appropriated for unemployment compensation and State employment service administration.

The present increases in the appropriations for the public-assistance and unemployment compensation programs are results of the expansion in these programs during the past year. Grants to

Table 1.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under the Social Security Act for the fiscal year 1937-38, and for the fiscal year 1938-39 as of Jan. 31, 1939¹

Item	Fiscal year 1937-38		Fiscal year 1938-39	
	Appropriations ²	Expenditures to June 30, 1938 ³	Appropriations ⁴	Expenditures to Jan. 31, 1939 ⁵
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Social Security Board: Salaries and expenses, and wage records.....	\$10,500,000.00	\$19,613,584.38	\$22,300,000.00	\$12,159,787.14
Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census): Salaries and expenses.....	25,000.00	8,513.70	80,000.00	30,410.91
Department of Labor (Children's Bureau): Salaries and expenses.....	306,000.00	336,379.18	320,000.00	182,388.28
Total, administrative expenses.....	10,831,000.00	19,958,477.26	22,700,000.00	12,381,586.33
GRANTS TO STATES				
Social Security Board:				
Old-age assistance.....	\$166,500,000.00	182,198,734.35	214,000,000.00	125,488,718.84
Unemployment compensation administration.....	\$22,500,000.00	\$41,910,919.49	40,000,000.00	\$35,408,240.33
Aid to dependent children.....	\$24,900,000.00	25,498,282.01	45,000,000.00	17,976,628.74
Aid to the blind.....	\$5,200,000.00	5,161,249.06	8,000,000.00	3,158,733.56
Total, Social Security Board.....	219,100,000.00	254,769,184.91	307,000,000.00	182,032,321.47
Department of Labor (Children's Bureau):				
Maternal and child-health services.....	3,700,000.00	3,775,545.57	3,700,000.00	2,471,701.23
Services for crippled children.....	2,800,000.00	2,691,940.82	2,800,000.00	2,227,470.94
Child-welfare services.....	1,475,000.00	1,365,749.56	1,500,000.00	1,004,284.57
Total, Department of Labor.....	7,975,000.00	7,833,235.95	8,000,000.00	5,703,456.74
Treasury Department (Public Health Service): Public-health work.....	8,000,000.00	8,892,079.88	8,000,000.00	5,613,667.95
Total, grants to States.....	235,075,000.00	271,494,500.74	323,000,000.00	193,439,455.16
Old-age reserve account (general fund) ⁷	500,000,000.00	387,000,000.00	360,000,000.00	242,000,000.00
Grand total.....	745,906,000.00	678,452,978.00	705,700,000.00	447,821,041.49

¹ This table follows the form used by the Treasury Department in reporting appropriations and expenditures pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act. Certain funds appropriated pursuant to the act are not included here, because they are not segregated from other funds appropriated for the same purposes. This is true of funds for vocational rehabilitation, for which there was appropriated \$1,800,000 for each of the fiscal years 1937-38 and 1938-39 for grants to the States, and \$95,000 for 1937-38 and \$104,650 for 1938-39 for administration. The U. S. Public Health Service received appropriations of \$1,600,000 for both 1937-38 and 1938-39 for research and administration, in addition to the sums for grants to the States shown in this table.

² Does not include unexpended balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

³ On a checks-paid basis. Includes expenditures from reappropriated balance of appropriations for the previous fiscal year.

⁴ After transfer of funds to old-age assistance from appropriations for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind.

⁵ Includes appropriation of \$3.5 million approved May 25, 1938.

⁶ Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board for payments to States for employment service administration to meet the requirements of the unemployment compensation program.

⁷ For a statement of the reserve fund status as of Jan. 31, 1939 (showing payments made and interest credited), see table 4.

⁸ Source: U. S. Treasury Department: Appropriations from the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, expenditures from the Daily Treasury Statement.

States for one or more of the special types of public assistance were being made to 47 States in July 1937 and to 50 in June 1938. In January 1939 all 51 jurisdictions were participating in at least 1 of the public-assistance programs. (See table 6.) In July 1937, 1 State was paying benefits under the unemployment compensation program, as compared with 25 States in June 1938. In January 1939 unemployment benefits were payable in 49 States and Territories. (See table 5.) The appropriation for unemployment compensation administration also includes funds to be certified by the Social Security Board for payments to States for employment service administration.

The amounts appropriated in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1939-40 for aid to dependent children and for aid to the blind are the same as those for 1938-39—\$45 million and \$8 million, respectively. These programs also are expanding, but not as rapidly as the old-age assistance and unemployment compensation programs.

The First Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the present fiscal year makes available an additional \$9 million for grants to the States for unemployment compensation administration, bringing the total for the year to \$49 million. This amount equals the maximum appropriation authorized.

Table 2.—Receipts, expenditures, and issues under the Social Security Act, and total governmental receipts, expenditures, and debt for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1936, June 30, 1937, and June 30, 1938, and by months, October 1937-January 1939

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year and month	Receipts of the Federal Government			Expenditures ¹ of the Federal Government				Excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	General fund balance	Amount of and changes in public debt							
	Total, all sources	Taxes under the Social Security Act ¹	All other	Total	Under the Social Security Act		Total			Amount of public debt				Monthly changes (+) or (-) in public debt			
					Grants to States and administrative expense	Transfers to old-age reserve account				Total	Social security issues for—		Total	Exclusive of social security issues	Social security issues for—		
											Old-age reserve account	Unemployment trust fund			Old-age reserve account	Unemployment trust fund	
Total, 1935-36.....	\$4,116		\$4,116	\$8,666	\$28		\$8,638	-\$4,550	+\$840	\$33,779	\$33,700		\$19	+\$5,078	+\$5,059		+\$19
Total, 1936-37.....	5,294	\$252	5,042	8,442	183	\$265	7,994	-8,149	-128	36,425	35,846	\$267	312	+2,646	+2,086	+\$267	+293
Total, 1937-38.....	6,242	604	5,638	7,626	291	387	6,948	-1,384	-338	37,165	35,631	662	872	+740	-215	+395	+560
1937																	
October.....	333	52	281	606	40	41	525	-273	-184	36,956	36,029	431	496	+81	+2	+41	+38
November.....	327	36	291	494	31	41	422	-167	-68	37,094	36,043	472	574	+138	+19	+41	+78
December.....	866	69	796	678	13	43	622	+188	+365	37,279	36,141	513	625	+185	+93	+41	+51
1938																	
January.....	335	57	278	533	45	41	447	-198	-23	37,453	36,250	554	649	+174	+109	+41	+24
February.....	349	80	269	515	18	41	456	-166	+25	37,633	36,304	595	734	+180	+54	+41	+85
March.....	959	3	956	748	9	43	696	+211	+166	37,556	36,176	636	744	-77	-128	+41	+10
April.....	273	33	240	642	32	11	599	-369	-451	37,610	36,122	647	741	-46	-54	+11	-3
May.....	375	105	270	568	22	2	544	-193	-122	37,422	35,949	647	826	-88	-173	0	+85
June.....	774	5	769	930	24	0	906	-156	-351	37,165	35,631	662	872	-257	-318	+15	+46
Total, 1938-39 to Jan. 31.....	3,235	321	2,914	5,197	206	242	4,749	-1,962	+717	39,631	37,663	894	1,074	+2,467	+2,033	+232	+202
July.....	311	31	280	762	40	38	684	-451	-100	37,191	35,619	700	872	+26	-12	+38	0
August.....	487	106	381	683	32	38	613	-196	+144	37,593	35,906	733	954	+402	+287	+33	+82
September.....	711	3	708	751	10	33	708	-40	+719	38,392	36,677	766	950	+800	+771	+33	-4
October.....	332	34	298	759	49	32	688	-437	-409	38,423	36,689	798	936	+30	+121	+32	-14
November.....	382	103	279	677	28	32	617	-295	-122	38,603	36,741	830	1,032	+180	+52	+32	+96
December.....	704	3	701	862	14	32	816	-158	+636	39,427	37,601	862	1,064	+824	+760	+32	+32
1939																	
January.....	308	42	266	693	33	37	623	-385	-151	39,631	37,663	894	1,074	+204	+162	+32	+10

¹ Federal tax receipts under titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act. These data are from the Daily Treasury Statements and therefore are different from the tax collections in table 3 which are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department.

² Exclusive of public-debt retirement. On the basis of "checks paid," i. e., checks cashed and returned to the U. S. Treasury.

Source: Computed from data furnished by the Daily Treasury Statements.

Current Financial Operations

Receipts, expenditures, and issues under the Social Security Act and total governmental receipts, expenditures, and debt are shown in table 2. Total taxes collected under the Social Security Act in January 1939 amounted to \$42 million.

The largest part of the taxes due for the second quarter of the fiscal year will be received in February, since the largest share of the taxes due for any quarter is received during the second month of the following quarter. All other receipts of the Federal Government totaled \$266 million

Table 3.—Federal tax collections under titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act, by internal revenue collection districts, fiscal years 1937–38 and 1938–39, and cumulative to Jan. 31, 1939¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Internal revenue collection districts in—	Collections in the fiscal year 1937–38			Collections in the fiscal year 1938–39 to Jan. 31, 1939			Cumulative collections to Jan. 31, 1939		
	Total, titles VIII and IX	Under title VIII ²	Under title IX ²	Total, titles VIII and IX	Under title VIII ²	Under title IX ²	Total, titles VIII and IX	Under title VIII ²	Under title IX ²
All States.....	\$600,678.0	\$510,550.6	\$90,127.3	\$320,614.0	\$286,315.0	\$34,299.0	\$1,177,473.2	\$995,206.9	\$182,266.2
Alabama.....	4,149.9	3,646.6	503.3	2,205.1	2,024.5	180.6	8,003.0	7,091.3	911.7
Arizona.....	988.4	898.6	89.9	527.6	499.3	28.3	1,928.7	1,764.6	164.1
Arkansas.....	1,689.2	1,373.3	295.9	870.1	821.1	49.0	3,424.9	2,703.2	721.7
California (2 districts).....	34,706.8	30,970.5	3,736.3	19,279.4	18,285.5	993.9	67,296.3	60,679.0	6,617.3
Colorado.....	3,503.1	3,137.5	367.6	1,943.4	1,795.4	148.0	6,732.4	6,041.7	690.6
Connecticut.....	11,456.5	10,019.2	1,437.3	6,009.7	5,522.2	487.5	22,263.6	19,644.6	2,619.1
Delaware.....	3,407.9	2,840.3	567.6	1,734.2	1,474.3	259.9	6,740.8	5,444.4	1,296.4
Florida.....	4,027.9	3,288.3	739.6	2,160.6	1,995.4	165.2	8,549.4	6,861.6	1,687.8
Georgia.....	5,937.9	4,674.3	1,263.6	3,279.4	2,858.9	420.5	12,646.7	9,508.4	3,138.3
Hawaii.....	1,203.1	973.6	229.5	622.7	600.7	22.0	2,528.0	1,955.5	572.6
Idaho.....	1,063.1	964.2	98.9	664.7	630.0	34.7	2,149.3	1,934.7	214.7
Illinois (2 districts).....	61,001.8	47,840.0	13,161.8	29,170.2	25,998.1	3,172.1	122,466.7	92,814.3	29,652.4
Indiana.....	10,020.9	8,927.1	1,093.8	6,138.0	5,536.4	601.6	20,310.8	18,096.1	2,214.7
Iowa.....	5,009.3	4,510.9	498.4	3,236.1	2,959.1	277.0	10,199.8	9,114.9	1,084.9
Kansas.....	3,192.1	2,430.0	762.1	1,794.1	1,564.9	229.3	6,726.7	4,927.7	1,799.0
Kentucky.....	4,573.3	3,854.3	699.1	2,744.9	2,384.1	360.8	9,140.4	7,717.5	1,422.9
Louisiana.....	4,152.1	3,687.6	464.5	2,498.6	2,258.3	240.3	8,242.5	7,312.3	930.2
Maine.....	2,342.0	2,099.2	242.8	1,360.4	1,278.9	81.4	4,892.2	4,163.8	728.4
Maryland (including District of Columbia).....	10,357.1	8,813.3	1,543.8	6,284.0	5,505.9	778.1	20,811.8	17,741.0	3,070.8
Massachusetts.....	26,044.4	22,882.8	3,161.6	13,965.8	12,768.8	1,197.0	50,929.4	45,007.2	5,922.3
Michigan.....	36,955.6	33,023.0	3,932.7	15,359.7	13,932.4	1,427.3	66,429.7	59,282.8	7,146.9
Minnesota.....	8,999.5	7,615.7	1,383.8	8,175.6	4,726.4	3,449.2	17,877.6	15,131.7	2,745.9
Mississippi.....	1,356.1	1,253.2	122.9	814.8	764.0	50.8	2,630.2	2,423.7	206.5
Missouri (2 districts).....	17,224.0	13,141.1	4,082.9	8,834.9	7,923.8	911.1	35,462.7	26,430.8	9,031.9
Montana.....	1,147.9	953.2	194.7	629.3	591.1	38.2	2,347.7	1,872.1	475.6
Nebraska.....	3,155.2	2,412.2	773.0	1,692.7	1,492.8	200.0	6,541.5	4,760.4	1,781.1
Nevada.....	697.6	596.0	111.5	246.8	214.6	32.2	1,354.1	1,087.2	266.9
New Hampshire.....	1,489.1	1,349.4	139.6	670.2	596.4	73.8	3,090.5	2,815.1	275.4
New Jersey (2 districts).....	20,841.7	18,508.2	2,333.6	11,708.3	10,685.9	1,022.3	40,130.4	35,669.2	4,461.2
New Mexico.....	591.5	547.4	44.1	354.1	334.9	19.2	1,160.9	1,078.9	82.0
New York (6 districts).....	136,414.3	109,763.0	26,651.3	76,907.0	64,405.6	12,501.5	299,792.2	217,364.7	82,427.5
North Carolina.....	6,599.4	5,856.8	742.6	3,692.3	3,423.1	269.2	12,941.2	11,561.1	1,380.2
North Dakota.....	508.9	445.6	63.3	300.7	332.8	27.9	1,145.9	944.9	201.0
Ohio (4 districts).....	39,975.0	35,265.0	4,710.0	20,033.8	18,305.3	1,728.4	76,624.3	67,932.4	8,691.9
Oklahoma.....	5,643.6	5,049.0	594.5	3,135.3	2,910.2	225.2	10,936.2	9,742.9	1,193.3
Oregon.....	3,697.6	3,304.2	393.3	2,233.9	2,074.7	159.4	7,334.0	6,572.8	761.2
Pennsylvania (3 districts).....	57,629.1	51,119.7	6,509.4	28,597.5	26,104.6	2,492.7	109,681.9	97,631.7	12,050.1
Rhode Island.....	3,871.4	3,839.2	33.2	2,105.5	1,951.6	153.9	7,699.7	7,294.3	435.5
South Carolina.....	2,760.9	2,574.4	186.5	1,444.2	1,343.2	101.0	5,251.7	4,850.9	400.9
South Dakota.....	550.9	542.3	8.6	346.9	336.3	10.6	1,116.1	1,071.5	44.6
Tennessee.....	5,219.6	4,552.8	666.8	2,818.0	2,642.3	175.7	10,141.1	8,965.6	1,175.5
Texas (2 districts).....	13,830.5	12,370.5	1,460.0	8,686.9	7,554.7	1,132.2	27,396.1	24,198.1	3,198.0
Utah.....	1,362.7	1,230.4	132.3	781.0	729.3	51.7	2,686.7	2,422.6	264.1
Vermont.....	953.3	849.7	103.6	576.8	524.5	52.3	1,917.3	1,711.7	205.6
Virginia.....	5,461.6	4,753.9	707.8	3,387.9	3,089.7	298.2	10,969.4	9,597.9	1,401.5
Washington (including Alaska).....	7,354.6	6,015.3	1,339.3	3,794.4	3,517.3	277.1	15,005.7	11,638.2	3,367.5
West Virginia.....	5,107.5	4,583.6	523.9	2,634.7	2,422.8	211.9	9,792.1	8,836.5	955.7
Wisconsin.....	11,874.3	10,730.6	1,143.7	6,447.1	6,043.5	403.5	23,098.3	21,041.4	2,056.9
Wyoming.....	563.9	474.9	89.1	326.7	301.5	25.2	1,184.1	952.3	231.8

¹ These data are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department and therefore are slightly different from the tax figures shown in table 2, which are based on Daily Treasury Statements. The amounts listed in this table represent collections made in the internal revenue collection districts in the respective States and covered into the U. S. Treasury. An amount received by a particular district does not necessarily represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that district is located.

² "Taxes with respect to employment." Effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in sec. 811 of the Social Security Act, payable by both employer and employee.

³ "Tax on employers of 8 or more." Effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in sec. 907 of the Social Security Act, payable by employers only. The sums here recorded represent taxes paid after deduction of credits for amounts paid into State unemployment funds. During part of the period to which these figures apply, employers were not able to claim these credits in some States whose unemployment compensation laws had not yet been certified by the Social Security Board.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

in January as compared with \$278 million in January 1938. Total expenditures of the Government were \$693 million in January 1939; \$70 million of this amount was for expenditures under the Social Security Act. The total public debt rose \$204 million during the month and amounted to \$39.6 billion at the end of January.

Table 3 shows, by internal revenue collection districts, Federal tax collections under titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act. Cumulative collections under title VIII through January totaled \$995.2 million. Title IX taxes through January totaled \$182.3 million, bringing to \$1.2 billion the total collected under both titles. During the 7 months ended January 31, title VIII taxes comprised \$286.3 million, or 89.3 percent of all taxes collected under the Social Security Act. Eight States—California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—accounted for more than 66 percent of title VIII taxes.

The status of the old-age reserve account is shown in table 4. On January 1 an unexpended balance of \$268 million was available for transfer to the account. During January \$37 million was

transferred from the appropriation to the account, leaving a total unexpended balance of \$231 million available for transfer. Special 3-percent Treasury notes acquired during the month totaled \$32 million. There was deposited with the disbursing officer \$5 million for future benefit payments. Total benefit payments during January amounted to \$1.1 million.

At the end of January the sum of all State balances in the unemployment trust fund amounted to almost \$1.1 billion. (See table 5.) In 16 States and in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, benefits became payable for the first time in January. It was mainly because of this fact that withdrawals rose from \$20.1 million in December to \$38.4 million in January, bringing to nearly \$251 million the amount withdrawn by 49 jurisdictions during the first 7 months of the current fiscal year.

Table 6 presents a summary of all grants to States under the Social Security Act, except those for vocational rehabilitation. These data are on the basis of checks issued by the Treasury Department. Data carried in table 6 for programs administered by the Social Security Board are not

Table 4.—Status of the old-age reserve account, by months, January 1937–January 1939

Month	Appropriation balance on first of month ¹	Transfers from appropriation to account	Interest received by account	3-percent special Treasury notes acquired	Deposits with disbursing officer for benefit payments	Benefit payments	Cash with disbursing officer at end of month
1937							
January.....	\$265,000,000.00	\$45,000,000	-----	\$45,000,000	-----	\$0.00	\$0.00
February.....	220,000,000.00	45,100,000	-----	45,000,000	\$100,000.00	.00	100,000.00
March.....	174,900,000.00	45,000,000	-----	45,000,000	-----	.00	100,000.00
April.....	129,900,000.00	45,000,000	-----	45,000,000	-----	229.79	99,770.21
May.....	84,900,000.00	45,000,000	-----	45,000,000	-----	7,065.20	92,705.01
June.....	39,900,000.00	39,900,000	² \$2,261,810.97	42,100,000	-----	19,674.36	73,030.65
July.....	500,000,000.00	42,000,000	(9)	41,000,000	² 1,061,810.97	46,357.05	1,088,484.57
August.....	458,000,000.00	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	108,080.84	980,403.73
September.....	417,000,000.00	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	99,472.23	880,931.50
October.....	376,000,000.00	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	169,348.62	711,582.88
November.....	335,000,000.00	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	263,972.60	447,610.19
December.....	294,000,000.00	43,000,000	-----	41,000,000	2,000,000.00	302,274.87	2,145,335.32
1938							
January.....	251,000,000.00	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	581,004.99	1,564,330.33
February.....	210,000,000.00	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	602,215.64	962,114.69
March.....	169,000,000.00	43,000,000	-----	41,000,000	2,000,000.00	736,132.95	2,226,981.74
April.....	126,000,000.00	10,800,000	-----	10,800,000	² -23.35	841,022.47	1,384,935.52
May.....	115,200,023.35	2,200,000	-----	0	² 2,190,921.36	823,297.05	2,761,560.23
June.....	113,000,101.99	0	15,412,232.89	15,400,000	² -56.56	830,863.47	1,930,620.20
July.....	478,012,391.44	38,000,000	-----	38,000,000	² -134.05	779,513.08	1,150,973.07
August.....	435,012,525.49	38,000,000	-----	33,000,000	² 4,999,733.27	826,495.23	5,324,211.11
September.....	397,012,792.22	33,000,000	-----	33,000,000	² -546.86	853,284.97	4,470,408.28
October.....	364,013,339.08	32,000,000	-----	32,000,000	² -81.65	1,073,917.60	3,396,410.03
November.....	332,013,420.73	32,000,000	-----	32,000,000	² -215.23	1,023,045.32	2,373,149.48
December.....	300,013,635.96	32,000,000	-----	32,000,000	² -218.86	1,077,369.15	1,295,561.47
1939							
January.....	268,013,854.82	37,000,000	-----	32,000,000	² 4,999,752.96	1,121,312.29	5,174,002.14
Cumulative to Jan. 31.....	231,014,101.86	894,000,000	17,674,043.86	894,300,000	² 17,359,942.00	12,185,939.86	5,174,002.14

¹ On the books of the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department. \$265 million was appropriated to the old-age reserve account for the fiscal year 1936-37, \$500 million for the fiscal year 1937-38, and \$360 million for the fiscal year 1938-39. See footnote 3 below for explanation of additions to appropriation.

² \$61,810.97 of the interest earned during the first 6 months of 1937 was held

as an appropriation balance until July 1937, at which time it was transferred to the disbursing officer.

³ Collections of improper payments made to claimants have been deducted and transferred to the appropriations.

Source: Computed from data furnished by the Daily Treasury Statements.

comparable with those contained in tables 7 and 8, which show grants to States authorized and certified by the Social Security Board for the given period of operation.

Recent Rulings

Recent rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in connection with its administration of titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act include the following decisions. The Bureau ruled

in a specific case¹ that cash allowances for lunches paid by the company constituted wages within the meaning of titles VIII and IX. It is the policy of the company to furnish lunch money to its employees in the belief that efficiency is promoted, loss of working time reduced, and so forth. It was held, however, that the allowance for the lunches was not in the interest of the company alone but also constituted an increase in the com-

¹ Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1939-1, S. S. T. 348.

Table 5.—Status of the unemployment trust fund as of Jan. 31, 1939

State	Contributions first collectible on pay rolls for 1—	Balance as of June 30, 1937	Fiscal year 1937-38				Fiscal year 1938-39 to Jan. 31, 1939			
			Contributions deposited	Interest credited	Withdrawals ¹	Balance as of June 30, 1938	Contributions deposited	Interest credited ²	Withdrawals	Balance as of Jan. 31, 1939
Total		\$313,602,561.52	\$748,813,895.53	\$15,172,022.11	\$195,720,000	\$881,868,479.16	\$448,775,147.96	\$11,987,500.01	\$250,981,000	\$1,091,630,127.13
Alabama	1936	4,911,753.12	6,627,909.79	184,428.43	4,250,000	7,474,091.34	3,944,263.40	84,813.73	4,450,000	7,053,168.47
Alaska	1937		498,958.23	3,623.26		502,581.59	374,132.81	7,892.87	30,000	854,607.27
Arizona	1936	930,784.65	1,815,356.24	39,169.71	1,200,000	1,585,310.60	1,250,000.00	21,039.89	950,000	1,906,350.49
Arkansas	1937		3,575,206.47	40,550.14		3,615,756.61	1,684,180.60	54,710.95	250,000	5,104,648.19
California	1936	27,979,344.34	63,495,000.00	1,470,081.18	12,200,000	80,674,425.52	38,793,628.64	1,144,706.17	17,220,000	103,392,754.33
Colorado	1936	2,309,943.41	4,035,557.42	109,492.72		6,455,023.55	2,452,830.12	94,965.08	280,000	8,722,818.75
Connecticut	1936	8,446,814.60	12,153,000.00	308,356.68	8,250,000	12,658,171.28	7,540,000.00	168,938.29	4,950,000	15,417,120.67
Delaware	1937		2,801,683.16	21,719.99		2,823,403.15	1,068,631.31	41,615.60	150,000	3,783,647.06
District of Columbia	1936	3,528,047.77	5,177,939.64	141,647.08	825,000	8,022,634.49	3,683,247.65	113,618.78	1,025,000	10,794,500.92
Florida	1937		6,965,820.77	57,707.18		7,053,527.95	2,665,000.00	103,810.39	75,000	9,747,338.34
Georgia	1937		10,787,192.82	91,905.17		10,859,097.99	4,550,000.00	158,245.38	500,000	15,067,343.37
Hawaii	1937		2,148,537.76	16,078.28		2,164,616.04	1,052,106.44	32,961.62	25,000	3,224,694.10
Idaho	1936	904,010.47	1,596,933.38	44,153.01		2,545,096.86	1,023,189.50	36,278.93	750,000	2,854,563.29
Illinois	1937		84,314,013.81	464,422.54		84,778,436.35	34,430,000.00	1,266,625.28	1,000,000	120,475,961.63
Indiana	1936	14,038,452.89	15,135,803.50	544,956.71	2,500,000	27,239,223.10	12,679,162.74	296,012.69	16,100,000	24,314,398.63
Iowa	1936	2,756,610.16	7,000,000.00	163,112.59		9,819,722.75	3,900,000.00	129,389.77	3,500,000	10,448,112.62
Kansas	1937		7,122,280.08	78,795.43		7,201,075.51	3,124,616.22	104,490.21	250,000	10,184,181.96
Kentucky	1936	2,510,459.51	10,682,000.00	219,047.99		13,411,507.80	5,478,000.00	198,369.96	200,000	18,883,577.76
Louisiana	1936	3,824,169.43	7,475,000.00	176,949.09	1,750,000	9,726,118.52	5,475,000.00	135,030.37	3,025,000	12,311,148.89
Maine	1936	1,960,889.88	3,050,000.00	72,428.21	2,700,000	2,293,318.09	2,065,000.00	28,114.66	2,270,000	2,106,432.75
Maryland	1936	3,016,919.51	9,800,000.00	181,963.59	6,300,000	6,698,883.10	7,890,000.00	98,147.60	4,700,000	9,897,030.70
Massachusetts	1936	18,869,145.19	39,300,000.00	888,931.07	15,000,000	44,058,076.26	20,300,000.00	581,240.80	14,000,000	50,939,317.06
Michigan	1936	13,131,614.88	47,986,250.15	115,648.11		62,032,522.14	15,100,939.18	586,345.48	45,500,000	32,220,807.80
Minnesota	1936	4,729,730.48	11,700,000.00	291,688.86	5,500,000	11,161,419.34	8,000,000.00	139,228.32	4,000,000	15,320,647.66
Mississippi	1936	1,146,582.13	2,107,596.67	33,114.26	680,000	2,557,293.06	1,418,000.00	34,903.05	1,168,000	2,942,196.11
Missouri	1937		24,094,608.26	148,029.36		24,242,637.56	10,900,000.00	362,509.03	250,000	25,255,206.59
Montana	1937		3,050,697.20	33,037.21		3,083,734.41	1,600,000.00	48,290.73		4,732,015.14
Nebraska	1937		4,801,135.90	37,827.51		4,838,963.41	2,284,000.00	73,952.63	250,000	6,946,912.04
Nevada	1937		1,028,946.31	12,084.56		1,041,030.87	486,379.04	15,710.69	75,000	1,468,120.60
New Hampshire	1936	2,300,138.55	3,054,871.43	86,463.48	2,070,000	3,371,473.46	1,598,393.73	42,162.89	1,290,000	3,722,630.68
New Jersey	1936	16,635,414.88	27,176,000.00	722,521.95		44,533,936.83	22,008,000.00	676,666.39	1,000,000	66,218,603.22
New Mexico	1936	654,159.04	975,000.00	28,701.88		1,657,860.92	850,000.00	25,987.24	100,000	2,433,848.16
New York	1936	56,663,174.64	90,800,000.00	2,184,506.42	50,000,000	99,647,681.06	82,940,000.00	1,444,299.43	44,000,000	140,031,950.49
North Carolina	1936	6,552,855.72	8,255,000.00	206,067.64	5,575,000	8,383,923.36	7,241,000.00	102,315.94	4,450,000	11,332,239.30
North Dakota	1937		1,263,116.11	13,135.64		1,276,251.75	515,141.73	18,963.90	50,000	1,860,377.38
Ohio	1936	17,119,822.46	52,102,354.27	1,173,458.70		70,295,645.43	28,043,245.81	1,019,333.40	2,000,000	97,458,224.64
Oklahoma	1936	3,527,989.14	6,080,000.00	156,611.72		9,764,591.86	3,885,000.00	139,564.70	563,000	13,236,156.56
Oregon	1936	3,351,296.64	6,184,881.46	119,399.84	4,000,000	4,655,567.94	3,789,883.78	62,676.90	2,750,000	5,758,128.62
Pennsylvania	1936	38,004,190.67	65,822,000.00	1,527,735.83	38,500,000	66,553,926.50	37,135,000.00	783,961.20	41,000,000	63,472,887.70
Rhode Island	1936	4,605,597.43	7,307,179.25	155,046.86	6,800,000	5,067,823.54	8,130,299.63	67,578.77	2,980,000	7,275,701.94
South Carolina	1936	2,517,695.89	3,525,000.00	103,101.08		6,145,796.97	2,600,000.00	84,716.75	1,000,000	7,830,512.72
South Dakota	1936	473,367.73	870,000.00	23,672.77		1,367,040.50	660,000.00	20,936.93	50,000	1,997,977.48
Tennessee	1936	3,818,051.16	6,620,000.00	158,400.99	3,500,000	7,096,452.15	4,030,000.00	89,418.00	3,150,000	8,065,870.15
Texas	1936	10,638,749.45	18,810,000.00	462,744.10	4,200,000	25,731,493.55	13,080,000.00	354,755.96	6,600,000	32,566,249.51
Utah	1936	1,122,597.42	2,190,000.00	48,291.01	1,725,000	1,635,888.43	1,780,000.00	23,593.31	955,000	2,484,481.74
Vermont	1936	660,644.80	1,273,729.43	29,270.81	575,000	1,388,645.04	853,460.05	19,538.38	300,000	1,961,643.47
Virginia	1936	4,321,153.45	7,475,000.00	183,336.92	2,950,000	9,029,490.37	4,875,000.00	118,955.18	3,150,000	10,873,445.55
Washington	1937		12,975,602.61	134,744.43		13,110,347.04	5,825,000.00	192,151.67	390,000	18,737,498.71
West Virginia	1936	3,612,222.88	10,078,000.00	176,815.21	8,600,000	5,297,037.59	5,353,000.00	62,027.05	4,010,000	6,672,064.64
Wisconsin	1934	23,258,176.35	15,406,155.72	709,282.27	6,100,000	33,273,614.34	10,432,415.57	430,019.78	5,200,000	38,936,046.69
Wyoming	1937		1,632,467.75	17,769.54		1,650,237.29	740,000.00	24,925.16	50,000	2,365,162.48

¹ Contributions payable under State unemployment compensation laws. Contributions from employers are collectible in all States; in addition, the following States require employee contributions on wages earned: Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island. (Employee contributions in Massachusetts have been suspended for the period July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939.)

² Represents withdrawals since Jan. 1, 1938, except in the case of Wisconsin. ³ Interest is credited at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year.

Source: Computed from data furnished by the U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Table 6.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1937-38, and in the fiscal year 1938-39 to Jan. 31, 1939¹

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Fiscal year 1937-38, total grants	Fiscal year 1938-39 to Jan. 31, 1939								
		Total grants	Social Security Board				Department of Labor			Treasury Department
			Old-age assistance	Aid to de- pendent children	Aid to the blind	Unemploy- ment com- pensation adminis- tration ¹	Maternal and child- health services ²	Services for crippled children ³	Child- welfare services ⁴		Public- health work ^{5}
Total, all partic- ipating States.....	\$274,956.9	\$191,751.6	\$122,374.2	\$17,930.0	\$3,077.1	\$36,912.9	\$2,503.9	\$2,217.1	\$1,109.1	\$5,627.4
Alabama.....	2,509.9	1,628.2	589.8	249.7	16.7	453.5	53.2	56.5	33.2	175.5
Alaska.....	252.8	187.6	98.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	22.6	31.3	4.0	4.0	26.9
Arizona.....	1,417.3	1,216.2	698.3	187.1	26.9	184.1	43.1	21.2	14.3	41.2
Arkansas.....	1,804.9	1,027.1	450.3	91.9	14.0	205.8	50.8	83.1	25.7	107.5
California.....	23,545.7	17,178.7	13,003.2	988.0	649.3	2,183.8	63.0	54.9	20.0	216.4
Colorado.....	6,494.2	4,458.8	3,686.6	351.3	70.8	244.8	22.6	26.4	14.0	42.2
Connecticut.....	3,845.4	2,428.9	1,443.4	(⁶)	10.0	845.8	38.6	9.4	10.8	71.0
Delaware.....	496.3	331.6	93.5	39.1	(⁶)	136.9	24.0	5.0	10.6	22.8
District of Columbia.....	1,188.6	794.5	279.4	101.2	20.5	175.9	32.4	30.6	12.4	42.1
Florida.....	2,918.4	2,402.2	1,730.0	82.8	98.5	314.1	38.3	20.1	17.2	101.0
Georgia.....	2,340.6	2,219.1	1,073.2	256.8	47.5	438.7	102.2	66.0	42.9	191.8
Hawaii.....	498.8	358.9	87.0	89.0	0	91.5	23.4	16.2	8.1	43.6
Idaho.....	1,687.3	957.8	571.6	137.4	19.4	149.6	18.0	7.6	6.3	48.0
Illinois.....	14,977.1	9,630.6	8,492.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	586.0	92.4	158.2	29.9	271.8
Indiana.....	8,072.2	5,811.1	3,296.8	1,032.2	167.8	1,095.6	52.6	50.3	32.1	113.6
Iowa.....	5,697.0	4,854.9	4,118.3	(⁶)	105.7	402.6	33.8	38.1	34.9	121.5
Kansas.....	2,192.8	2,662.5	1,740.8	336.2	69.3	298.1	53.5	56.2	30.3	88.2
Kentucky.....	2,844.2	2,061.2	1,374.4	(⁶)	(⁶)	363.2	67.0	63.6	33.1	159.9
Louisiana.....	3,289.2	2,656.9	1,242.8	654.3	39.4	525.6	69.3	(⁶)	26.6	98.8
Maine.....	1,452.7	1,678.2	1,020.0	130.7	118.4	294.9	23.6	20.0	16.6	48.1
Maryland.....	3,943.2	2,590.3	1,112.2	609.8	46.6	592.6	48.8	39.9	19.4	91.1
Massachusetts.....	15,083.4	11,656.4	8,195.2	924.6	98.7	2,137.5	61.5	59.4	5.6	173.8
Michigan.....	10,128.7	8,779.9	5,359.4	906.2	47.5	2,116.3	55.6	93.0	20.8	181.0
Minnesota.....	10,578.6	6,557.6	4,821.2	474.8	69.8	938.4	43.4	52.9	25.2	131.9
Mississippi.....	1,060.1	975.5	511.6	(⁶)	6.7	216.4	50.5	25.3	22.5	133.2
Missouri.....	7,090.6	4,780.6	3,305.9	290.1	(⁶)	791.3	77.2	60.5	30.8	124.9
Montana.....	1,840.6	1,428.8	1,065.6	174.2	0	68.4	28.6	38.5	15.2	38.2
Nebraska.....	2,977.2	2,507.4	1,805.0	345.0	47.8	199.8	16.6	40.4	20.5	32.2
Nevada.....	438.2	359.2	207.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	103.0	22.0	6.6	8.3	18.3
New Hampshire.....	1,100.8	712.8	367.3	34.8	23.2	226.4	19.7	7.3	5.1	29.1
New Jersey.....	4,685.2	4,619.2	1,988.6	908.8	55.0	1,389.4	54.7	54.7	18.4	149.6
New Mexico.....	729.1	505.4	160.1	79.8	10.2	122.4	52.3	19.7	7.2	53.6
New York.....	26,117.0	19,454.0	9,901.1	2,561.2	191.9	6,273.7	126.5	92.9	40.1	366.6
North Carolina.....	3,295.4	2,780.6	1,222.5	263.5	113.1	657.7	76.8	74.5	42.9	229.6
North Dakota.....	1,088.4	845.8	582.3	105.6	3.4	97.5	20.3	22.0	14.7	0
Ohio.....	18,575.8	10,603.8	8,004.4	647.4	200.5	1,304.8	71.2	95.3	40.1	242.2
Oklahoma.....	5,788.9	4,638.3	3,348.9	485.7	116.0	413.0	66.7	67.1	45.1	115.9
Oregon.....	3,201.8	2,201.3	1,459.1	137.6	40.9	436.2	39.0	15.0	16.6	66.8
Pennsylvania.....	24,139.6	11,846.9	8,586.2	1,433.7	(⁶)	4,254.9	105.0	108.7	49.8	308.6
Rhode Island.....	1,633.6	1,142.8	486.1	106.5	(⁶)	459.4	19.5	16.4	9.4	45.4
South Carolina.....	1,729.8	1,569.7	736.7	192.5	29.8	311.2	78.2	45.7	25.6	150.0
South Dakota.....	1,541.4	1,638.3	1,429.8	(⁶)	15.8	80.6	30.8	16.4	15.6	49.4
Tennessee.....	3,080.9	2,509.4	1,096.4	477.3	79.8	566.9	55.8	33.7	33.4	106.2
Texas.....	12,841.6	7,426.1	5,703.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	1,208.4	115.9	103.8	51.8	242.6
Utah.....	2,570.6	1,712.5	1,185.4	215.8	21.5	180.5	34.2	20.2	9.8	45.0
Vermont.....	874.2	517.3	262.4	24.0	9.6	132.0	30.4	14.2	11.9	32.7
Virginia.....	1,179.6	1,102.8	204.1	31.1	34.6	524.8	66.2	68.2	30.6	143.0
Washington.....	6,573.2	3,995.4	2,876.2	438.3	119.0	443.5	18.2	47.6	14.3	38.3
West Virginia.....	3,594.3	2,234.6	924.8	357.3	46.2	734.2	23.0	31.9	20.5	96.9
Wisconsin.....	7,296.2	8,114.2	3,274.5	732.4	160.5	725.3	43.9	52.0	26.6	102.8
Wyoming.....	663.2	403.6	230.0	44.1	14.8	92.9	9.0	6.0	(⁶)	6.7

¹ Checks issued by the Treasury Department during the given periods for Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act, not including Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation under title V, pt. 4, which are merged with other Federal funds provided for this purpose. For any given period, amounts reported in this table will differ from those reported in tables 7 and 8 showing amounts certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for payments to the States, since sums certified by the Board are attributed to the quarter for which they were provided. The Board may certify amounts to be granted for the current period of operation, for future periods, or for prior periods in which programs approved by the Board were in effect. Payments, therefore, are not necessarily made within the period for which the funds are certified.

² Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board for payment to States for employment service administration to meet the requirements of the unemployment compensation program; as of Jan. 31, 1939, such grants had been made to 50 States in which benefits were payable or were soon to become payable.

³ Administered by the U. S. Children's Bureau.

⁴ Administered by the U. S. Public Health Service.

⁵ No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

⁶ No plan approved by the Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Source: Amounts of grants computed from data furnished by the U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Table 7.—Federal grants to States for public assistance: Advances authorized and certified¹ by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for the first, second, and third quarters of the fiscal year 1938-39, as of Feb. 28, 1939²

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Advances authorized and certified by the Social Security Board as of Feb. 28, 1939, for direct assistance and administration of public assistance											
	Advances certified for first quarter of fiscal year 1938-39				Advances certified for second quarter of fiscal year 1938-39				Advances authorized and certified for third quarter of fiscal year 1938-39			
	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind
Total.....	\$50,722.7	\$51,060.6	\$7,432.4	\$1,229.7	\$57,359.0	\$48,831.8	\$7,274.4	\$1,252.8	\$58,222.3	\$49,721.5	\$7,158.0	\$1,342.8
Alabama.....	452.6	338.3	105.8	8.5	350.1	253.1	90.6	6.4	352.3	230.4	115.3	6.6
Alaska.....	45.4	45.4	(*)	(*)	32.6	32.6	(*)	(*)	37.5	37.5	(*)	(*)
Arizona.....	301.5	237.8	53.8	9.9	366.0	278.4	76.4	11.2	369.5	277.7	82.2	9.4
Arkansas.....	333.5	274.9	49.0	9.6	51.7	39.0	12.5	.2	195.8	159.1	31.7	5.0
California.....	6,051.4	5,384.5	396.3	270.6	6,195.9	5,487.6	434.7	273.6	6,425.7	5,714.7	422.5	288.5
Colorado.....	1,521.9	1,373.1	121.7	27.1	1,483.0	1,322.0	135.1	25.9	1,668.4	1,503.9	138.0	28.1
Connecticut.....	594.6	593.6	(*)	1.0	636.8	630.8	(*)	6.0	640.5	635.8	(*)	4.7
Delaware.....	62.7	47.2	15.5	(*)	51.5	34.2	17.3	(*)	60.0	43.5	16.5	(*)
District of Columbia.....	186.5	122.6	56.3	7.6	172.2	119.0	44.5	8.7	158.7	116.9	32.5	9.1
Florida.....	608.9	617.6	31.1	20.2	794.7	703.4	44.0	47.3	944.0	868.3	25.4	50.1
Georgia.....	585.8	454.6	110.9	20.3	673.8	524.5	128.0	21.3	451.0	345.7	86.1	19.1
Hawaii.....	79.6	37.3	42.3	0	71.8	37.4	34.4	0	48.4	24.6	23.8	0
Idaho.....	361.5	285.6	65.9	10.0	367.0	286.1	71.5	0.4	394.1	302.9	82.1	9.1
Illinois.....	3,568.2	3,568.2	(*)	(*)	3,651.1	3,651.1	(*)	(*)	3,669.7	3,669.7	(*)	(*)
Indiana.....	1,715.0	1,233.6	415.3	66.1	2,005.0	1,482.9	454.0	68.1	2,004.4	1,489.5	440.5	74.4
Iowa.....	1,565.5	1,526.0	(*)	39.5	1,572.8	1,532.4	(*)	40.4	1,649.6	1,606.5	(*)	43.1
Kansas.....	865.9	688.7	153.6	23.6	756.6	623.7	107.5	25.4	832.6	672.0	128.0	32.6
Kentucky.....	573.5	573.5	(*)	(*)	597.1	597.1	(*)	(*)	576.4	576.4	(*)	(*)
Louisiana.....	662.4	419.4	232.1	11.9	748.2	480.0	252.7	15.5	778.1	508.7	252.1	17.3
Maine.....	462.0	364.8	49.7	47.5	496.8	403.8	48.8	44.2	499.2	378.9	48.5	41.8
Maryland.....	744.6	462.7	263.6	18.3	769.8	486.6	264.1	19.1	764.5	482.9	290.9	30.7
Massachusetts.....	3,357.8	2,991.7	330.8	35.3	3,452.0	3,066.8	347.9	37.3	3,664.5	3,253.7	371.4	39.4
Michigan.....	2,302.6	2,007.9	277.3	17.4	2,429.9	2,069.1	343.3	17.5	2,368.6	1,905.1	444.7	18.8
Minnesota.....	2,152.9	1,963.6	169.6	19.7	2,315.7	2,075.6	206.9	33.2	2,335.2	2,109.3	197.1	28.8
Mississippi.....	216.1	216.1	(*)	(*)	222.6	220.1	(*)	2.5	155.5	149.3	(*)	6.2
Missouri.....	1,896.0	1,726.8	169.2	(*)	2,069.9	1,840.0	220.9	(*)	0	0	0	(*)
Montana.....	476.7	413.1	63.6	0	458.7	389.2	69.5	0	464.6	400.5	63.2	.9
Nebraska.....	775.4	642.8	117.8	14.8	815.2	669.6	127.0	18.6	908.4	739.6	147.7	21.1
Nevada.....	74.0	74.0	(*)	(*)	86.1	86.1	(*)	(*)	93.1	93.1	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire.....	159.3	139.2	12.4	7.7	163.6	141.2	13.1	9.3	162.3	138.9	13.7	9.7
New Jersey.....	1,101.1	725.0	355.4	20.7	1,102.1	741.8	339.0	21.3	1,196.8	842.5	334.0	20.1
New Mexico.....	114.2	73.4	38.0	4.8	100.3	63.9	32.5	3.9	63.5	41.7	19.2	2.4
New York.....	4,877.3	3,549.0	1,262.7	65.6	4,611.0	3,731.8	809.5	69.7	4,811.0	3,829.1	891.8	90.1
North Carolina.....	638.3	452.7	144.0	41.6	654.7	474.0	138.9	39.8	632.0	457.1	127.3	47.6
North Dakota.....	222.1	206.5	15.6	0	277.6	226.6	49.3	1.7	287.2	219.7	64.4	3.1
Ohio.....	4,898.3	4,416.2	366.3	115.8	3,205.5	2,719.7	368.3	117.5	4,516.5	4,038.9	361.7	115.9
Oklahoma.....	1,522.3	1,286.6	187.0	48.7	653.8	554.4	75.1	24.3	1,999.7	1,761.1	166.6	52.0
Oregon.....	691.3	618.7	52.4	20.2	689.1	610.4	61.6	17.1	699.9	630.7	54.0	15.2
Pennsylvania.....	3,743.8	3,068.8	675.0	(*)	3,335.8	2,577.1	758.7	(*)	2,592.9	1,984.9	608.0	(*)
Rhode Island.....	220.8	181.9	38.9	(*)	223.3	181.8	41.5	(*)	229.5	188.5	41.0	(*)
South Carolina.....	554.0	436.1	97.3	20.6	341.9	256.3	76.9	8.7	185.3	139.4	40.9	5.6
South Dakota.....	532.3	528.6	(*)	3.7	552.4	545.4	(*)	7.0	532.9	525.4	(*)	7.5
Tennessee.....	797.5	564.0	291.3	32.2	720.6	475.0	210.7	34.9	677.4	448.6	190.8	38.6
Texas.....	2,412.6	2,412.6	(*)	(*)	2,424.4	2,424.4	(*)	(*)	2,470.6	2,470.6	(*)	(*)
Utah.....	632.1	535.1	87.4	9.6	484.1	400.6	75.7	7.8	460.8	401.4	82.1	7.3
Vermont.....	141.8	131.1	6.9	3.8	120.5	107.2	9.7	3.6	148.6	130.9	14.2	3.5
Virginia.....	41.4	28.2	4.2	11.0	223.7	178.0	26.9	18.8	256.8	212.6	32.3	11.9
Washington.....	1,501.8	1,299.1	154.1	48.6	1,355.9	1,151.9	160.8	43.2	1,116.4	882.7	190.3	43.4
West Virginia.....	567.9	409.3	137.9	20.7	572.4	395.2	157.6	19.6	556.8	382.6	155.5	18.7
Wisconsin.....	1,574.5	1,217.9	288.5	68.1	1,732.5	1,348.3	319.3	66.9	1,989.8	1,598.0	320.5	71.3
Wyoming.....	123.5	98.2	17.9	7.4	119.2	95.6	17.7	5.9	125.3	100.0	19.5	5.8

¹ Advances from Federal funds certified as of the given date by the Social Security Board for a specified quarter for direct assistance and administration of the specified types of public assistance under the Social Security Act. This table is not comparable to the tables showing the amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients, which include payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds but do not include administrative expense.

² See *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (December 1938), p. 75, for advances certified for public assistance for the fiscal year 1937-38.

³ All advances authorized for the third quarter of 1938-39 had been certified as of Feb. 28 with the following exceptions: \$136,000 of the sums authorized

for North Dakota and \$1,532,500 of the sums authorized for Oklahoma. The amounts which had not been certified for the different plans were as follows: Old-age assistance, North Dakota \$68,500, Oklahoma \$1,342,500; aid to dependent children, North Dakota \$64,400, Oklahoma \$150,800; aid to the blind, North Dakota \$3,100, Oklahoma \$39,200. These amounts are included in the State totals and in the totals for the United States.

⁴ No plan approved by the Social Security Board for the period covered in this column.

Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Accounts and Audits.

Table 8.—Federal grants to States for administration of unemployment compensation laws and State employment services: ¹ *Advances authorized and certified* ² *by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for the first, second, and third quarters of the fiscal year 1938-39* ³

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Advances authorized and certified by the Social Security Board as of Feb. 28, 1939, for—											
	Administration of unemployment compensation and employment services				Unemployment compensation administration				Employment service administration			
	First quarter, fiscal year 1938-39	Second quarter, fiscal year 1938-39	Third quarter, fiscal year 1938-39 ^a		First quarter, fiscal year 1938-39	Second quarter, fiscal year 1938-39	Third quarter, fiscal year 1938-39 ^a		First quarter, fiscal year 1938-39	Second quarter, fiscal year 1938-39	Third quarter, fiscal year 1938-39 ^a	
			Authorizations	Certifications			Authorizations	Certifications			Authorizations	Certifications
Total.....	\$14,826.7	\$15,761.3	\$14,953.3	\$7,466.8	\$9,843.4	\$10,446.4	\$10,116.9	\$5,193.1	\$4,983.3	\$5,314.9	\$4,836.4	\$2,273.7
Alabama.....	192.3	178.1	168.1	92.0	129.8	125.9	100.5	49.0	62.5	52.2	67.6	43.0
Alaska.....	8.6	11.2	9.8	4.5	6.2	7.9	7.8	4.3	2.4	3.3	2.0	.2
Arizona.....	93.8	62.6	¹ 60.0	¹ 39.3	66.0	40.7	¹ 34.8	¹ 23.4	27.8	21.9	¹ 25.2	¹ 15.9
Arkansas.....	92.6	113.3	68.9	21.5	51.3	77.9	55.0	21.5	41.3	35.4	13.9	0
California.....	875.4	854.1	1,064.4	664.0	791.7	779.1	897.2	580.4	83.7	75.0	167.2	83.6
Colorado.....	44.0	140.8	123.4	60.0	29.8	84.0	78.1	37.4	14.2	56.8	45.3	22.6
Connecticut.....	425.3	304.7	¹ 292.7	¹ 140.5	335.9	253.5	¹ 211.5	¹ 91.6	89.4	51.2	¹ 81.2	¹ 48.9
Delaware.....	53.0	66.2	46.2	23.8	33.8	42.3	39.4	23.8	19.2	23.9	6.8	0
District of Columbia.....	105.1	116.3	¹ 114.4	¹ 72.4	69.4	70.9	¹ 72.6	¹ 46.5	35.7	45.4	¹ 41.8	¹ 25.9
Florida.....	60.2	172.4	172.9	81.5	60.2	93.6	102.3	46.2	-----	78.8	70.6	35.3
Georgia.....	145.3	199.7	210.8	107.3	51.1	104.9	115.5	66.9	94.2	94.8	95.3	40.4
Hawaii.....	27.8	45.6	38.9	18.2	27.8	40.1	35.7	15.0	-----	5.5	3.2	3.2
Idaho.....	87.4	52.6	40.4	16.4	64.0	40.8	21.9	8.1	23.4	11.8	18.5	8.3
Illinois.....	197.1	240.1	329.4	149.8	197.1	240.1	223.8	97.5	-----	-----	102.6	51.3
Indiana.....	534.3	365.1	465.4	193.2	372.8	294.1	325.1	134.7	161.5	101.0	140.3	61.5
Iowa.....	193.0	161.2	¹ 137.2	¹ 48.4	136.1	110.6	¹ 74.7	¹ 17.8	56.9	50.6	¹ 62.5	¹ 30.6
Kansas.....	97.8	155.7	117.5	44.6	54.0	104.6	104.3	44.6	43.8	51.1	13.2	0
Kentucky.....	112.2	156.5	230.5	112.9	80.1	111.2	194.7	102.9	32.1	45.3	35.8	10.0
Louisiana.....	224.3	207.5	192.8	105.1	153.3	134.0	125.4	73.7	74.0	73.5	57.4	31.4
Maine.....	140.3	110.9	¹ 107.9	¹ 56.7	106.9	81.0	¹ 77.3	¹ 44.1	33.4	29.9	¹ 30.6	¹ 12.6
Maryland.....	260.9	220.7	240.2	111.0	199.9	151.0	170.8	80.2	61.0	69.7	69.4	30.8
Massachusetts.....	841.1	888.2	463.9	408.1	641.7	664.7	335.6	315.3	199.4	223.5	128.3	92.8
Michigan.....	1,130.2	831.6	877.2	408.0	711.1	519.0	535.4	253.5	419.1	252.6	¹ 341.8	¹ 154.5
Minnesota.....	389.5	400.4	338.6	176.4	263.5	281.3	228.9	115.6	117.0	119.1	109.7	60.8
Mississippi.....	94.8	77.5	90.4	52.4	64.2	56.2	55.3	35.7	30.6	21.3	35.1	16.7
Missouri.....	238.9	329.7	488.5	224.6	148.1	189.3	292.8	132.2	90.8	131.4	195.7	92.4
Montana.....	29.7	26.7	29.7	12.1	29.7	26.7	29.7	12.1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	66.2	91.3	103.1	42.3	37.7	45.5	65.2	29.4	28.5	45.8	37.9	12.9
Nevada.....	33.7	48.0	47.0	21.4	20.6	27.6	31.3	15.6	13.1	20.4	15.7	5.8
New Hampshire.....	100.0	88.9	¹ 80.7	¹ 37.5	71.7	62.1	¹ 55.5	¹ 25.7	28.3	26.8	¹ 25.2	¹ 11.8
New Jersey.....	394.5	717.2	654.3	277.6	225.5	475.8	493.2	232.1	169.0	241.4	161.1	45.5
New Mexico.....	45.8	58.6	48.8	18.1	21.0	32.7	27.8	12.0	21.8	25.9	21.0	6.1
New York.....	2,552.7	2,563.7	2,434.8	1,157.2	1,439.9	1,418.7	1,401.4	681.4	1,112.8	1,145.0	1,033.4	475.8
North Carolina.....	309.4	293.3	288.4	160.1	250.5	220.3	209.1	121.9	58.9	73.0	79.3	38.2
North Dakota.....	35.2	48.5	39.8	12.8	19.2	23.1	18.3	5.3	17.0	25.4	21.5	7.5
Ohio.....	239.1	744.2	719.9	321.5	239.1	553.8	719.9	321.5	-----	-----	190.4	0
Oklahoma.....	146.8	225.9	125.7	59.3	67.3	136.3	86.6	39.3	79.5	90.6	39.1	0
Oregon.....	180.9	176.8	166.4	72.5	137.3	145.1	121.2	54.0	49.6	31.7	45.2	18.5
Pennsylvania.....	1,859.7	1,939.9	1,673.9	790.8	992.9	1,142.8	910.6	455.3	866.8	797.1	763.3	335.5
Rhode Island.....	190.6	188.6	166.9	100.3	167.1	155.6	148.8	92.0	23.5	33.0	18.1	8.3
South Carolina.....	142.7	105.6	118.3	61.3	106.8	73.6	84.8	49.3	35.9	32.0	33.5	12.0
South Dakota.....	21.2	42.0	39.5	17.3	21.2	26.1	24.9	10.0	-----	15.9	14.6	7.3
Tennessee.....	236.1	229.6	213.2	119.8	141.2	131.3	121.0	74.5	94.9	98.3	92.2	45.3
Texas.....	428.9	517.6	¹ 395.7	¹ 261.9	229.0	254.7	¹ 263.7	¹ 129.9	199.9	262.9	¹ 132.0	¹ 132.0
Utah.....	84.9	75.8	¹ 58.8	¹ 19.8	63.1	53.5	¹ 40.0	¹ 12.5	21.8	22.3	¹ 18.8	¹ 7.3
Vermont.....	69.2	44.6	¹ 45.4	¹ 22.1	51.7	29.1	¹ 30.1	¹ 14.9	17.5	15.5	¹ 15.3	¹ 7.2
Virginia.....	222.7	212.4	¹ 204.1	¹ 106.2	169.5	146.6	¹ 145.7	¹ 80.9	53.2	65.8	¹ 58.4	¹ 25.3
Washington.....	117.5	228.1	226.8	97.9	82.3	116.7	160.2	75.2	65.2	111.4	66.6	22.7
West Virginia.....	318.9	308.5	¹ 254.9	¹ 106.8	236.3	235.5	¹ 191.7	¹ 80.2	82.6	73.0	¹ 63.2	¹ 26.6
Wisconsin.....	302.6	289.1	288.5	133.6	186.1	187.9	188.3	87.5	116.5	101.2	¹ 100.2	¹ 46.1
Wyoming.....	34.5	41.7	41.3	22.0	20.9	26.6	31.5	18.7	13.6	15.1	9.8	3.3

¹ Advances from Federal funds certified by the Social Security Board for State employment service administration to meet the requirements of the unemployment compensation program; this table does not include grants by the U. S. Employment Service under the Wagner-Peyser Act or State or local appropriations to the employment service.

² Advances are certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury for a specified quarter of operation which is not necessarily the period in which the certification is made. All grants for the first and second quarters of the fiscal year 1938-39 have been certified; for the most part only partial payments have been certified for the third and fourth quarters of the

fiscal year 1938-39. Further certifications will be made as funds become available.

³ See *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (January 1939), p. 71, for advances certified for administration of unemployment compensation and employment services for the fiscal year 1937-38.

⁴ Certain grants in these columns cover both the third and fourth quarters of 1938-39.

⁵ Grant covers both the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1938-39.

Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Accounts and Audits.

pensation paid to the employees. In another ruling it was held that the payment of a bonus in the form of a United States savings bond constituted wages within the meaning of titles VIII and IX.² A decision with reference to the employer-employee relationship held that individuals hired by a theater association, as agent, to perform services for one of the members of the association are employees of the latter within the meaning of both titles.³

Another decision⁴ concerns a company which supplies seeds to farmers and in return obtains a share of the crop and subsequently buys the farmers' shares. The company enters into a written contract with individuals known as truckers, who in turn engage others to harvest the entire crop. It was held that the employer-employee relationship exists between such company and the truckers and harvesters engaged by them, since the company has complete control of harvesting and packing the crop, even though the company is neither owner nor tenant of the land. It was also held that, since the company does not own the farms on which the service was performed, such service does not constitute agricultural labor within the meaning of titles VIII and IX.

Congressional Hearings

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives held hearings throughout the month of February on H. R. 2, frequently referred to as the "Townsend plan," introduced by Representative Hendricks of Florida, and on H. R. 11, commonly known as the "General Welfare Act," introduced by Representative Sheppard of California.

Under H. R. 2, every person 60 years of age and over who has been a full citizen of the United States for at least 5 years would, upon qualifying, be entitled to receive an annuity payable monthly during the life of the annuitant. The annuity would not exceed a maximum of \$200 per month. The minimum annuity is not stated. In addition to several minor qualifications, the annuitant must not engage in any gainful pursuit and must agree to spend all of each month's annuity either during the calendar month for which it was received or

within 5 days thereafter. There are certain conditions imposed for spending the monthly annuity. To finance the program, the bill carries with it a 2-percent tax on transactions, with certain exemptions.

Under H. R. 11, every citizen of the United States 60 years of age or over, or who shall attain the age of 60 after the passage of the act, and who has resided in the United States for over 20 years if he first established residence in the United States after the passage of the act, would be entitled to receive, upon filing an application and qualifying, an annuity payable monthly during his life. The annuities would be distributed on a pro rata basis with a minimum of \$30 per month, and a maximum of \$60 per month. As in H. R. 2, the annuitant must not engage in any gainful pursuit. Although some restrictions in H. R. 2, such as spending the annuity within a short time, are not included in H. R. 11, both bills provide that the annuities must be expended in the United States for services rendered by citizens of this country and commodities manufactured therein. H. R. 2 limits the amount that may be expended on certain insurance premiums of the annuitant. Both H. R. 2 and H. R. 11 would create a separate fund in the Treasury Department to be known and administered as the "general welfare fund," in which would be deposited all revenues derived from the taxes levied. The fund would be used for annuity payments and administrative expense, and for no other purpose. H. R. 11 also specifies a number of tax exemptions. In contrast to the transactions tax proposed in H. R. 2, H. R. 11 levies a 2-percent gross income tax upon both employers and employees, the employee's tax to be deducted from his wages by the employer.

General Economic Conditions

Business activity in January showed a slight reaction from the rapid rise during the past half year. The production of both durable and non-durable goods dropped 4 points. The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production, adjusted for seasonal variation, was 101 in January as compared with 104 in December.

During December the number of unemployed decreased, as indicated by all four of the estimates presented in chart 1. The Federal Reserve Board index of factory employment, adjusted for seasonal

² Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1939-2, S. S. T. 349.

³ Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1939-4, S. S. T. 350.

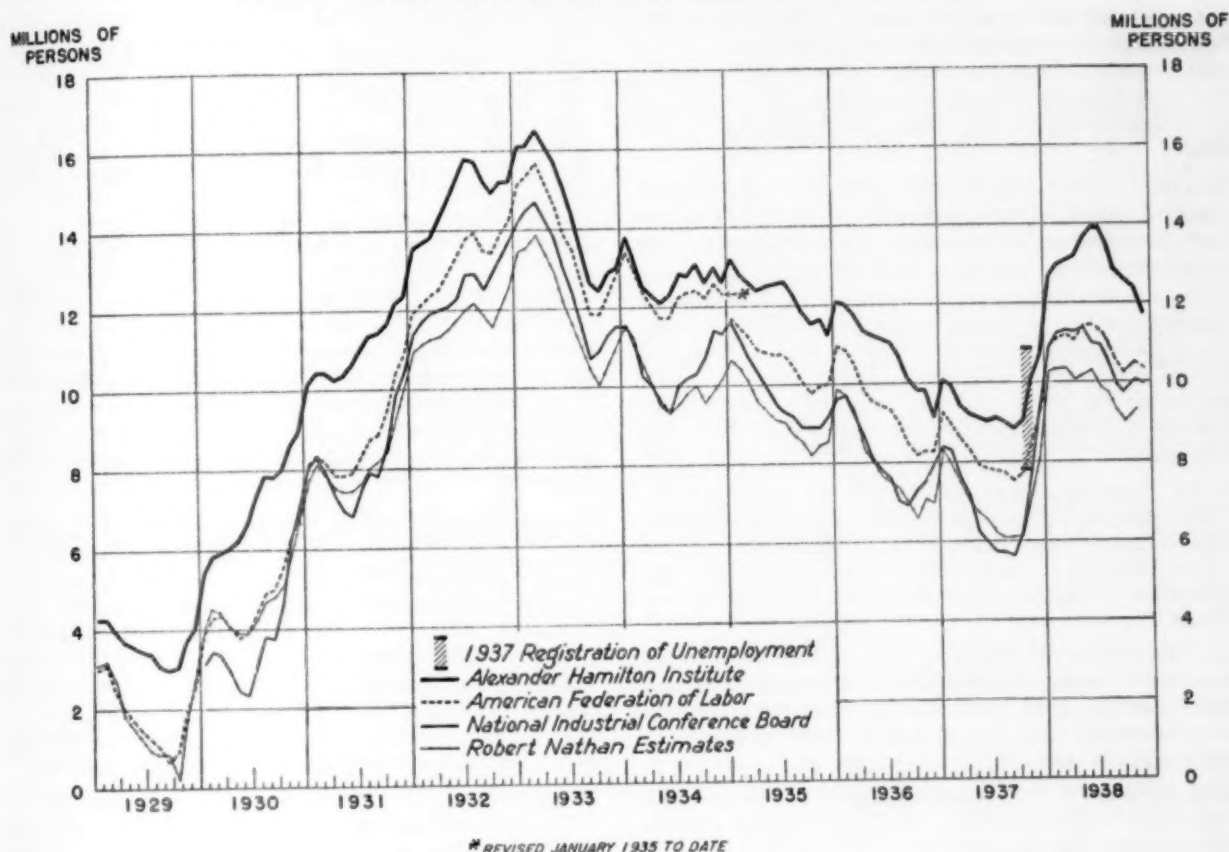
⁴ Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1939-5, S. S. T. 351.

variation, declined from 91.6 in December to 91.5 in January. This figure is 1.7 percent above that for January 1938. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory pay rolls, unadjusted for seasonal variation, dropped to 83.2 in January—3.4 points below the figure for December but 8.2 points above the index for January 1938. During January 1939 the index of employment rose in the durable-goods industries but declined in the non-durable-goods industries. Increases were noted in the machinery, stone, clay, and glass, leather-

products, and tobacco industries; whereas decreases were noted in the iron and steel, transportation, textile, and rubber-products industries. The Department of Commerce adjusted indexes of national income paid out and of compensation of employees decreased during the month.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices dropped from 77.0 to 76.9. Retail food prices as indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index declined, reaching 77.5 in January as compared with 78.6 in December.

Chart I.—Estimates of unemployment, January 1929–December 1938



RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SECURITY

GENERAL

"Administration Recommends Social Security Changes." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 13, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 1, 6-7.

A summary of the President's message of January 16 transmitting the recommendations of the Social Security Board.

"Advisory Council on Social Security (Summary of Recommendations)." *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 46, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 159-161.

A summary of recommendations. This issue of the *Federationist* also carries an editorial (p. 130) commending the Council's proposals on old-age insurance and declaring that "the American Federation of Labor will heartily approve legislation to put these recommendations into effect."

BLAUCH, LLOYD E. *Vocational Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled*. Prepared for the Advisory Committee on Education. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1938. 101 pp. (Staff Study No. 9.)

Presents the history, methods, and scope of vocational rehabilitation in the United States, with additional chapters on its economic, social, and fiscal aspects, on State and Federal organization and administration, and on special services to the blind. Appendixes include Federal legal material, a summary of administration in each State, and bibliographies.

BLOSS, ESTHER. *Labor Legislation in Czechoslovakia; With Special Reference to the Standards of the International Labor Organization*. Ph. D. dissertation. New York: Columbia University Press, 1938. 211 pp. (Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, No. 446.)

A "descriptive and analytical study, with some attempt at critical comment and evaluation," of general work conditions, including the protection of women and children, social insurance, and other aspects of labor legislation. A bibliography is included.

CORSON, JOHN J. "Government Runs a Bookkeeping Factory." *Personnel*, New York, Vol. 15, No. 3 (February 1939), pp. 130-137.

A description of the bookkeeping operations of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, with an account of the personnel problems and activities of the Baltimore Accounting Operations of the Bureau.

DE SCHWEINITZ, ELIZABETH McCORD. "Can We Define Social Case Work?" *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 75, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 37-38.

Social case work is broadly defined as "those processes involved in giving service, financial assistance, or personal counsel to individuals by representatives of social agencies, according to policies established, and with con-

sideration of personal need." A number of writers are quoted to indicate the changing trends which the definition is intended to reflect.

FLYNN, JOHN T. "The Social Security 'Reserve' Swindle." *Harper's Magazine*, New York, Vol. 178, No. 1065 (February 1939), pp. 238-248.

The legislation creating the old-age reserve account is criticized as "a collection of seemingly just and prudent arrangements" which are "mere fictions." After distinguishing between old-age assistance and old-age insurance, the author proceeds, through analogies drawn from private and business saving, to the conclusion that "the idea of a reserve should be taken out of the act altogether. The pay-as-you-go plan should be employed completely and for the very good reason that any other plan is impossible." The article offers illustrative tax schedules which differ from those in effect and recommends repeal of the present provisions for financing old-age insurance.

FRANCIS, BION H. "What Will Social Security Mean to You?" *Noma Forum* (National Office Management Association), Philadelphia, Vol. 14, No. 2 (December 1938), pp. 16-20.

A consideration of the old-age and unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act with special emphasis on financial and actuarial aspects, and a discussion of the problem of "selection against the Social Security Act" by large groups who will pay far less in taxes than they receive in benefits.

HICKS, URSULA K. *The Finance of British Government, 1920-1936*. London: Oxford University Press (Humphrey Milford), 1938. 391 pp.

In addition to discussion of expenditure, taxation, and monetary policy and the debt, this volume includes analysis and evaluation of British social services in chapters on social expenditure, rates and grants, financial control of local policy, unemployment, unemployment expenditures, public expenditure as a cure for unemployment, the economic effects of taxes, and other topics.

PAGE, THOMAS A. "Chilean Social Laws." Chapter VI, Conclusion. *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 46, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 173-177.

Completes a series of articles on this subject, earlier installments of which have been listed in previous issues of the Bulletin. Some of the Chilean accomplishments in social insurance and labor law are summarized and existing problems noted.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION. *The Effect of the Social Security Act on Private Pension Plans; Excerpts From Recent Plans*. Princeton, N. J., February 1939. 16 pp. Processed.

Presents the results of a survey of 46 industrial pension

plans which have been changed or established since passage of the Social Security Act. Many of the plans provide for benefits supplementing the Federal program, with costs borne jointly by the company and the employees. A bibliography and list of companies are included.

RAFKIND, ISRAEL. "How to Develop a Sound Retirement System." *Public Management*, Chicago, Vol. 21, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 41-46.

The purpose of this discussion of public retirement systems is, "first, to point out to officials, who must set up a new retirement system or reorganize an existing plan, what steps to take in order to avoid the pitfalls which seldom are obvious; second, to point out several basic considerations which must be understood in order to develop a satisfactory plan."

ROBINSON, GEORGE BUCHAN. "The Old-Age Reserve: The Treasury as Underwriter; Its Undisclosed Liability"; and "Basic Error in Considering the Social Security Act Apart From Fiscal Results." *Annalist*, New York, Vol. 53, No. 1360 (February 8, 1939), pp. 228-229, 254; and No. 1361 (February 15, 1939), p. 263.

An analysis of conflicting attitudes toward the financing of old-age insurance which considers the position of the Treasury from the dual aspect of the reserve account as an asset and as a liability. The recent recommendations of the Advisory Council, as well as those of supporters and critics of the existing system, are also examined from this standpoint. The author holds that more general recognition of a close connection between the Social Security Act and Government finance generally is desirable. Errors as well as advantages in the so-called "pay-as-you-go" theory and the need for expressing the liability of the Treasury and for attempting to improve the Treasury position are noted.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. *Social Work Year Book 1939; A Description of Organized Activities in Social Work and in Related Fields*. 5th issue. Editor, Russell H. Kurtz. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1939. 730 pp.

This biennial "concise encyclopedia" contains 82 signed articles, a State-by-State description of the public-assistance programs in all 48 States, and a directory of national and State agencies, both public and voluntary. Part 2, Public Assistance in the States, which did not appear in previous editions, notes the recent trend toward "increased emphasis on the governmental social services." Articles dealing with the social security programs include the following (arranged alphabetically by author): Old Age Assistance, by Ivan Asay; Financing Public Social Work, by Roy Blough; Old Age Insurance, by J. Douglas Brown; Unemployment Insurance, by Eveline M. Burns; Maternal and Child Health, by Edwin F. Daily; Health Insurance, by I. S. Falk; Federal Agencies in Social Work, by Anne E. Geddes; Unemployment Relief, by William Haber; Public Welfare, by Fred K. Hoehler and Marietta Stevenson; Aid to Dependent Children, by Jane M. Hoey and Zilpha C. Franklin; Public Assistance, by Donald S. Howard; Vocational Rehabilitation, by John A. Kratz; Merit Systems in Public Welfare, by Robert T. Lansdale;

Child Welfare Services, by Emma O. Lundberg; Research and Statistics in Social Work, by Howard B. Myers; Public Health, by Thomas Parran; The Blind, by S. Mervyn Sinclair; Employment Services, by Bryce M. Stewart; and Public Health Nursing, by Anna L. Tittman. All articles include bibliographies, which according to the preface, "comprise a total of 1,053 separate books and pamphlets and 358 magazine articles, constituting, it is believed, the most up-to-date and extensive social work bibliography published."

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. *Health Insurance in England; A Statement From the Bureau of Medical Economics*. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1938. 29 pp.

Alleged shortcomings of British health insurance are illustrated by quotations from English physicians and official papers.

"British Health-Insurance System." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 48, No. 1 (January 1939), pp. 77-92.

An account of the British system based on a report by Harry E. Carlson, American consul in London, including legislative background, coverage, benefit provisions, contributions, appeals, administration, and statistics of operation.

CATE, GEO. H. "The Goal of Social and Medical Planning." *Tennessee Public Welfare Record*, Nashville, Vol. 1, No. 11 (November 1938), pp. 4-5.

Excerpts from a radio address on the problem of medical care by the Tennessee Commissioner of Institutions and Public Welfare.

COCALIS, VIRGINIA. "Medical Care for Farmers." *Democratic Digest*, Washington, Vol. 16, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 15, 29.

Describes the need for medical care among low-income farm groups and outlines the general principles of the Farm Security Administration program.

DAWSON, MARSHALL. "Medical Aid Under Workmen's Compensation Laws." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 48, No. 1 (January 1939), pp. 25-46.

The latest in a series on workmen's compensation based upon studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; covers medical cost, rehabilitation, scope of medical administration, types of medical supervision, attitude of insurance carriers, and related points.

DODD, PAUL A., and PENROSE, E. F. *Economic Aspects of Medical Services; With Special Reference to Conditions in California*. Washington: Graphic Arts Press, 1939. 499 pp.

This study, which "deals primarily with some economic aspects of the costs, distribution, and organization of medical services with respect to those who provide and those who receive the services in California," was originally prepared as a final report of the California Medical-Economic Survey. This survey, undertaken in 1934 and

carried on during more than 4 years with the aid of a field staff of 682 persons, was financed largely by the Federal Government and the State Medical Association. A 1.3-percent sample of the population was interviewed. Results are presented concerning the family problem of medical services, including diagnosis, treatment, and costs. In the study of medical incomes and private practice, facts are given on gross and net incomes, nature and volume of practice, professional investments, and related matters. There are also discussions of the State Department of Public Health and of health insurance, with recommendations for a compulsory insurance scheme. A bibliography is included.

DYER, KATHRYN. "Louisiana's Free Hospitalization and Free Dental Care Program." *Public Welfare News*, Chicago, Vol. 7, No. 2 (February 1938), pp. 2-3.

Describes the advanced program of the Louisiana State Hospital Board, which has been in operation since 1936.

EMERSON, HAVEN. "Signs of the Times in Public Health." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 112, No. 8 (February 27, 1939), pp. 737-739.

A critical view of the National Health Conference and related official surveys and recommendations, revealing general agreement by medical bodies on all the proposals except compulsory health insurance.

FOWLER, CHARLES B. "British Health Insurance." *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 46, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 152-158.

A brief account of the principal features of the British system, including administration, contributions, benefits, and the place of the physician in the program.

HALL, BEATRICE. "Maternity Care as a Community Problem; Social Aspects of Recent Governmental Health Programs as Related to Hospitals." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 13, No. 1 (January 1939), pp. 16-21.

A discussion of a study of maternity care in six New York counties by the United States Children's Bureau, covering such points as costs of hospitalization and home deliveries, cooperation between health and relief officials, and the coordination of medical care with community relief programs.

"Hospital Care for the Needy: Relations Between Public Authorities and Hospitals; With Special Reference to the Use of Tax Funds for the Care in Nongovernmental Hospitals of Patients Who Are Public Responsibilities." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 13, No. 1 (January 1939), pp. 22-29.

Includes a reprint of the statement of general policy on use of tax funds for care of the needy sick which was formulated and adopted jointly by the American Hospital Association and the American Public Welfare Association in 1937. Detailed suggestions supplement the initial report respecting standards for the inclusion in the plan of nongovernmental hospitals, principles governing determination of per diem rates to nongovernmental hospitals, and agreements concerning eligibility for tax-supported hospital care. A summary of this article appears in the February 1939 *Public Welfare News* (p. 4), where it is

stated that reprints of the report are available on application to the American Public Welfare Association.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Health Insurance Plans. B.—Group Health Insurance Plans*. New York: The Board, 1939. 31 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy No. 10.)

A summary of the commercial group health insurance plans of 144 companies employing 479,272 persons, describing eligibility requirements, the type, amount, and duration of benefits, and financing. Indicates that no company has reported having abandoned its plan because of social security legislation. Appendixes include a tabular analysis of 34 selected plans and the text of 8 plans. The study is the second of three in the health insurance field. Mutual benefit associations have been reported on, and a forthcoming pamphlet will deal with company noncontributory disability benefit plans.

REED, LOUIS S. "Hospital Care Insurance and Social Security." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 13, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 25-29.

Mr. Reed's paper, which was presented at the 1938 American Hospital Association convention in Dallas, discusses the practicability of adding a system of voluntary low-cost medical care to existing voluntary hospital-care insurance.

U. S. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES. *A National Health Program; Report of the Technical Committee on Medical Care, 1938*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939. 27 pp.

The text of the report submitted to the President on February 14, 1938. This material also appears in the volume of *Proceedings* noted below.

U. S. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES. *The Nation's Health; Discussion at the National Health Conference, July 18, 19, 20, 1938, Washington, D. C.* . . . Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939. 116 pp.

The first three sections briefly review research into health needs, the calling of the National Health Conference, and the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Medical Care. Parts IV, V, and VI contain excerpts from addresses and discussions at the Conference. A list of those participating in the Conference is included.

U. S. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES. *Proceedings of the National Health Conference, July 18, 19, 20, 1938, Washington, D. C.* Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1938. 163 pp.

This volume, the most comprehensive publication on the National Health Conference, contains the report of the Technical Committee on Medical Care as well as the verbatim text of all addresses and discussions. Eighty-nine speakers are listed.

U. S. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES. *Toward Better National Health*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939. 30 pp.

"This pamphlet has been prepared for the Interdepartmental Committee . . . to meet requests for a brief summary of the report of the Technical Committee on Medical Care recommending a national health program and of the discussion at the National Health Conference . . ." An outline in nontechnical language, with photographs, of major aspects of the report and recommendations.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH. *Disability From Specific Causes in Relation to Economic Status*. Washington, 1938. 13 pp. Processed. (National Health Survey, 1935-1936, Preliminary Reports; Sickness and Medical Care Series, Bulletin 9.)

Relation disclosed by the National Health Survey "between the economic status of the families surveyed and the per capita volume of disability from specific causes."

"Voluntary Contributory Health Insurance in Ontario." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 48, No. 1 (January 1939), pp. 71-73.

A description of the Associated Medical Services, Inc., a nonprofit organization providing for prepayment of the costs of medical care on a monthly subscription basis.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND RELIEF

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION. *Selected Titles on Public Welfare (Annotated Bibliography)*. Chicago: The Association, January 1939. 10 pp. Processed. (A. P. W. A. Bibliography.)

An annotated list, classified as follows: General Public Welfare, Social Security, Unemployment Relief, Case Work, Child Welfare, Special Fields Related to Public Welfare, and Periodicals.

ARONSON, ALBERT HENRY. "Personnel in a Federal Aid Program." *Personnel Administration*, Washington, Vol. 1, No. 6 (February 1939), pp. 1-4. Processed.

The State Technical Advisory Service of the Social Security Board, of which Mr. Aronson is chief, was created in November 1937 to aid in the development of State merit systems in public assistance and unemployment compensation and to train members of State administrative staffs engaged in personnel work. This article describes the work of the Service and notes the extent to which merit systems have been adopted.

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL. *The Problem of the Non-Resident and Migrant*. Ottawa, 1939. 19 pp. (C. W. C. Publication No. 90.)

Describes the case of the Canadian nonfamily migrant and recommends measures of social care.

FRANKEL, EDWARD T., and PERENYI, PIRIE H. *Summaries of Relief Cases and Expenditures for Purpose of Administrative Control*. (Washington and Chicago): Joint Committee on Relief Statistics of the American Public Welfare Association and the American Statistical Association, February 1939. 8 pp. (Papers on Relief Statistics, No. 7.)

Outlines the method adopted by the New York State

Department of Social Welfare for combining monthly statistical reports into a current summary useful for administrative purposes. A summary table is reproduced, with directions for its preparation.

ILLINOIS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE. "Compares Illinois and New York Plans." *Welfare Bulletin*, Springfield, Vol. 29, No. 11 (December 1938), pp. 9-10.

The substance of a report by John C. Weigel, acting superintendent of the Illinois Division of Old Age Assistance.

IOWA. STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE. SUBDIVISION OF AID TO THE BLIND. *Annual Report . . . for the Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1937, and Ending June 30, 1938*. Des Moines. No date. 31 pp.

Covers the first year's operation under the Needy Blind Act of Iowa, by which the existing program of the State was modified to meet the requirements for grants under the Social Security Act.

LEET, GLEN. "Trends in State Public Welfare Legislation." *Catholic Charities Review*, Washington, Vol. 23, No. 1 (January 1939), pp. 5-6.

A concise statement of 11 general trends. Mr. Leet also notes the possibility of an "era of good feeling" between State and Federal Governments as a result of technical assistance and leadership provided by Federal agencies.

NEW JERSEY. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION. . . . *Findings Resulting From a Study of the New Jersey Relief Census as to Composition and Characteristics of the Relief Population on November 30, 1937*. Place not given. September 1938. 18 pp. Tables. Processed.

The characteristics noted include employability, age, race, marital status, citizenship, eligibility for public assistance, time on relief, and residence.

NEW JERSEY. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION. . . . *Findings Resulting From a Study of the November 30, 1937, New Jersey Relief Census as to Eligibility of Employable Persons for Placement on Works Progress Administration Program*. Place not given. October 1938. 9 pp. Processed.

The classification notes employability, citizenship, and present employment. Citizenship cases are also classified by sex.

STRODE, JOSEPHINE. "The County Worker's Job; Old Folks Are Like That." *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 75, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 41-43.

A discussion, with examples, of the general types of activities best suited to older persons.

WEBB, JOHN N., and WESTERFELD, ALBERT. "Labor Mobility and Relief." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 48, No. 1 (January 1939), pp. 16-24.

A discussion of the effect of relief upon labor mobility as revealed in a special tabulation of the returns of the Michigan Census of Population and Unemployment taken in January 1935. "One conclusion of this report is that relief was responsible for some of the mobility of Michigan workers, but that the amount of mobility directly related to relief is not enough to modify the general belief that relief in itself tends to restrict mobility." Employment or

the prospect of employment is seen as a "sufficient incentive to mobility to offset the stabilizing effects of relief."

WESSEL, ROSA, Editor. *Method and Skill in Public Assistance. Journal of Social Work Process* (Pennsylvania School of Social Work), Philadelphia, Vol. 2, No. 1 (December 1938). 101 pp.

Contains seven articles, of which five are based on masters' theses on social work. In addition to a foreword by Karl de Schweinitz and an introduction by the editor, the contents are: The Foundation and Framework of Practice, by Dorothy C. Kahn; Fact and Feeling in Eligibility, by Roberta E. Townsend; The Application Desk, by Ida S. Bellett; The Restitution Agent, by Isabelle R. Kelley; Interpreting Function to the Visitor, by Sara S. Hughes; Eligibility in Aid to Dependent Children, by Ruth I. Karlson; and New Emphases in Education for Public Social Work, by Kenneth L. M. Pray.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAUSEN, FRED H. "Six Years of Job Insurance." *Nation's Business*, Washington, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March 1939), pp. 25, 62-64.

A favorable appraisal of Wisconsin's unemployment compensation law by a member of the Wisconsin Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission.

"Compulsory Unemployment Insurance in Norway." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 48, No. 1 (January 1939), pp. 73-76.

A description of the Norwegian law of June 24, 1938, with respect to coverage, contributions, benefits, supplementary insurance, and administration.

DEUPREE, R. R. "The Importance of a Steady Job." *Dun's Review*, New York, Vol. 47, No. 2130 (February 1939), pp. 5-8.

A discussion of employment stabilization, by the president of the Procter & Gamble Company.

FELDMAN, HERMAN. "Unemployment Insurance and Its New Problems in Employment Counseling." *Occupations*, New York, Vol. 17, No. 5 (February 1939), pp. 395-399.

Emphasizes certain problems of unemployment compensation, particularly the diversity of administration of Federal functions, the patronage problem in some States, and present provisions for merit rating.

HUMPHREY, DON D. "Interpreting Unemployment in Terms of Family Units." *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, Vol. 47, No. 1 (February 1939), pp. 82-99.

"This paper presents a method of translating unemployed persons into family units. By interpreting unemployment in terms of families rather than individual persons, an effort is made to analyze a neglected aspect

of the character or nature of unemployment. This study, together with recent data showing the relatively low earnings of supplementary workers in the family, suggests that there has often been an overemphasis on the volume of unemployment."

INTERSTATE CONFERENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AGENCIES. *Proceedings of Region VII Conference, Unemployment Compensation Administrators, . . . Mobile, Alabama, December 8, 9 and 10, 1938*. Place not given. No date. 213 pp. Processed.

Discussions by representatives from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and of the Social Security Board and the Employment Service, on appeals, benefit-payment procedures, employment service, delinquencies, interstate payments, seasonality, and other topics. The text of an address by George E. Bigge is included.

NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. "Employer Contributions and Reports Set Stage for Benefit Payments." *Placement Unemployment Insurance Bulletin*, Albany, Vol. 2, No. 6 (October-November 1938), pp. 3-6. Processed.

"This article, prepared from material supplied by Wilbur F. Mitchell, administrative supervisor of unemployment insurance accounts, in charge of the Employee Record Section of the Bureau of Insurance Control, is the first in a series which will describe in detail the handling of unemployment insurance benefit claims."

STEAD, WILLIAM H. "Two and One-Half Years Later." *Employment Service News*, Washington, Vol. 6, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 3-8.

A discussion and evaluation of the Employment Service, with particular reference to location and lay-out, organization of staff, forms and filing methods, and development of research.

"Swedish Unemployment Policy." *International Labour Review*, Geneva, Vol. 39, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 224-233.

"An attempt to indicate the recent development of Swedish unemployment policy and the principles governing that policy, together with a brief analysis of its effects on the Swedish labour market." It is based on an article by Gustav Möller, "The Unemployment Policy," in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, May 1938, and on the study *Measures to Combat Unemployment in Sweden Since 1929*, issued as a supplement to the Svenska Handelsbanken's *Index*, June 1938.

"U. S. Senate Report Backs Association on Unemployment Insurance." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 13, No. 2 (February 1939), pp. 1, 8.

Notes the recommendations of the Byrnes Committee and points out the similarity of some of them with the position of the American Association for Social Security.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REPORTS RECEIVED

This is a complete list of published annual reports of State unemployment compensation agencies received by the Social Security Board. For each State, the latest published report received by the Board as of March 1, 1939, is listed. Manuscript reports consisting only of a typewritten letter to the Governor or other authority are not generally included.

ALABAMA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Second Annual Report . . . Calendar Year Ended December 31, 1937.* Montgomery, February 1, 1938. 20 pp.

ALASKA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Report . . . Period April 2, 1937, to December 31, 1938.* Juneau, 1939. 14 pp.

Includes employment service.

ARIZONA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Preliminary Report Covering Period from January 1, 1938, to November 30, 1938, Inclusive.* Place not given. January 1939. 56 pp.

Includes employment service.

ARIZONA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Addenda to the Preliminary Report . . . Covering Period from December 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938, With Statistical Record for Year 1938; Completing the Commission's Annual Report.* Place not given. 1939. 9 pp.

ARKANSAS. BUREAU OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Second Annual Report, Covering the Calendar Year 1938.* Place not given. February 1939. 22 pp. Processed.

Includes employment service.

CALIFORNIA. UNEMPLOYMENT RESERVES COMMISSION. STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT. *Report.* Place not given. Monthly. Processed.

This publication was also included in the list of periodical publications in the February Bulletin. No annual report for California has been received. Employment service activities are included.

CONNECTICUT. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FACTORY INSPECTION. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Annual Report of the Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Law, June 30, 1937.* Hartford, 1938. 19 pp.

Covers the period from passage of the State act in November 1936 through June 30, 1937.

DELAWARE. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *First Annual Report . . . February 1938.* New Castle, 1938. 32 pp.

Covers the period through December 31, 1937. The commission first met on June 21, 1937.

FLORIDA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. *Annual Report . . . Year 1937.* Tallahassee, March 21, 1938. 33 pp.

The report of the Unemployment Compensation Division is included.

GEORGIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Second Annual Report . . . 1938.* Atlanta, 1939. 62 pp.

Includes unemployment compensation and employment service.

HAWAII. TERRITORIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD. *Annual Report, July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938.* Honolulu, July 20, 1938. 20 pp.

Includes employment service.

IDAHO. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD. *Second Annual Report . . . Covering the Administration and Operation of the Idaho Unemployment Compensation Division for the Year Ending December 31, 1938, and the Idaho State Employment Service for the Biennium January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1938.* Boise, January 31, 1939. 46 pp. Processed.

INDIANA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Annual Report, January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937.* Indianapolis, February 21, 1938. 24 pp. Processed.

Includes employment service. A report covering activities from July 1, 1936, through June 30, 1937, appeared in the *Year Book of the State of Indiana for the Year 1937.* Fort Wayne, April 1, 1938, pp. 294-297.

IOWA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *First Annual Report . . . for the Year 1937.* Des Moines, 1938. 46 pp.

Includes employment service.

KANSAS. COMMISSION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Annual Report, Year Ending December 31, 1937.* Topeka, 1938. 80 pp.

Includes employment service.

LOUISIANA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Report of the Commissioner of Labor . . . for the Period August 1936 to April 1938.* New Orleans, 1938. 15 pp.

Includes employment service.

MAINE. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Second Annual Report.* Place not given. January 31, 1939. 32 pp.

Covers calendar year 1938. Includes employment service.

MARYLAND. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD. *Report.* Baltimore, January 31, 1938. 8 pp. Processed.

Covers the year 1937.

MASSACHUSETTS. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES. *Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending November 30, 1937.* Place not given. 1938. 220 pp. (Public Document No. 104.)

Includes reports of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission and of the Division of Public Employment Offices.

MICHIGAN. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1937.* Detroit, March 1, 1938. 32 pp.

Includes employment service.

MINNESOTA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *First Report . . . Covering the Period December 26, 1936-June 30, 1938.* St. Paul, 1938. 30 pp.

MISSISSIPPI. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Third Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1938.* Place not given. 1939. 15 pp. Processed.

Includes employment service.

MISSOURI. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Second Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year 1938.* Jefferson City, February 1, 1939. 58 pp. Prepared by the Department of Research and Statistics with editorial assistance of the Informational Representative. (MOUC-INF-39-4.)

MONTANA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Second Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year 1938.* Helena, December 28, 1938. 47 pp.

Most of the statistics cover the period to September 30, 1938. Includes employment service.

NEBRASKA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *First Annual Report . . . 1937.* Lincoln, February 1, 1938. 32 pp.

NEVADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Biennial Report . . . for the Period July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1938, Inclusive.* Carson City, 1938. 34 pp.

Includes unemployment compensation and employment service.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. BUREAU OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Second Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1937, With Additional Information Pertaining to 1936 and 1938.* Place not given. April 1, 1938. 41 pp.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. BUREAU OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Report of the Activities . . . for the Period July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, With Additional Information Pertaining to Prior and Later Months of Activity.* Place not given. 1938. 11 pp. Processed. Prepared by the Statistical Department.

Covers approximately the same subject matter as the annual report, including benefit payments.

NEW JERSEY. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *First Annual Report . . . Calendar Year 1937.* Trenton, January 1938. 60 pp.

Includes employment service.

NEW MEXICO. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1937.* Albuquerque, 1938. 31 pp.

NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. *First Annual Report . . . July 1, 1936.* Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., 1936. 45 pp.

Includes employment service.

NORTH CAROLINA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Biennial Report . . . December 6, 1936, to June 30, 1938.* Raleigh, December 1938. 240 pp.

Includes employment service.

NORTH DAKOTA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *First Annual Report . . . for the Year Ended December 31, 1937.* Bismarck, August 17, 1938. 21 pp.

OKLAHOMA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND PLACEMENT. *Supplementary Report of the Commissioner of Labor . . . on the Division of Unemployment Compensation and Placement From Establishment of Said Division, December 28, 1936, to October 15, 1938.* Place not given. 1938. 7 pp. Processed.

The report which this supplements covered the calendar year 1937.

OREGON. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Financial Statement . . . December 31, 1937.* Place not given. 3 pp. Processed.

PENNSYLVANIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. *Report . . . 1937-1938.* Harrisburg, January 1939. 31 pp. Processed. ("Supplement to First Biennial Report.")

Supplements part IV of the biennial report, 1937-38, of the Department of Labor and Industry.

RHODE ISLAND. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD. *Second Annual Report, 1937.* Providence, 1938. 16 pp.

Includes some data as of March 12, 1938. Has brief résumé of employment service.

SOUTH CAROLINA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Second Annual Report . . . January 1937-December 1937.* Place not given. February 1, 1938. 35 pp.

Includes employment service.

SOUTH DAKOTA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Annual Report . . . 1937.* Aberdeen, February 1, 1938. 27 pp.

Includes employment service.

TENNESSEE. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Annual Report . . . Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938.* Nashville, 1938. About 40 pp., variously numbered. Processed. Includes reports of the Unemployment Compensation Section and of the State Employment Service.

UTAH. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Annual Report (1936-1937).* Salt Lake City, June 7, 1938. 29 pp. Processed.

"This report covers the operations of the Unemploy-

ment Compensation Division for the last four months of 1936 and the calendar year ending December 31, 1937, and the Utah State Employment Service from November 1 to December 31, 1937."

VIRGINIA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Report for the Calendar Year 1937*. Richmond: Division of Purchase and Printing, 1938. 8 pp.

Includes brief information on employment service.

WASHINGTON. STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Annual Report . . . Calendar Year Ended December 31, 1937*. Place not given. 1938. 10 pp. Processed.

WISCONSIN. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. UNEMPLOYMENT

COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT. *Tables*. Place not given. Processed.

The Statistical Department of the Industrial Commission issues many tables on Wisconsin unemployment compensation activities. Some appear monthly and some at longer intervals. No collection of this material in a single report has been received. The subject matter is noted in the listing of State periodical publications in the February Bulletin.

WYOMING. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Second Annual Report*. Caspar, February 1, 1939. 57 pp. Processed.

Covers the calendar year 1938. Includes employment service.